

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Now that the farmers have presented their case at Ottawa at "the foot of the throne" there is no reason for them to rest on their oars. The battle is not won by long odds. No efforts must be spared to educate public opinion to the justice of their demands. The farmers of the West must be vigilant and aggressive and must continue to strengthen their organization in every possible way. There are weak points in their organization that must be strengthened that the foundation of this great and new national structure may be able to carry the tremendous burden necessary to carry on the campaign of national reform. The completion of a farmers' organization stretching from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic ocean is something to be proud of. It is pregnant with wonderful possibilities. But its usefulness depends upon the strength and intelligence of the individual units and the harmonious working of the whole.

DEC. 21, 1910

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SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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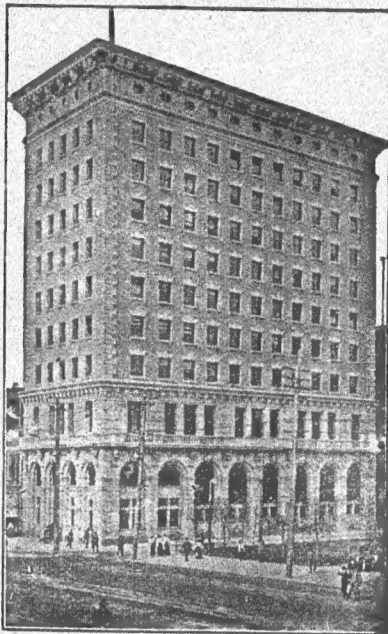
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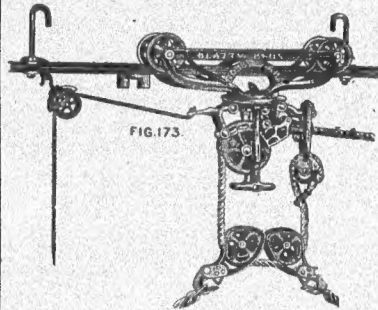
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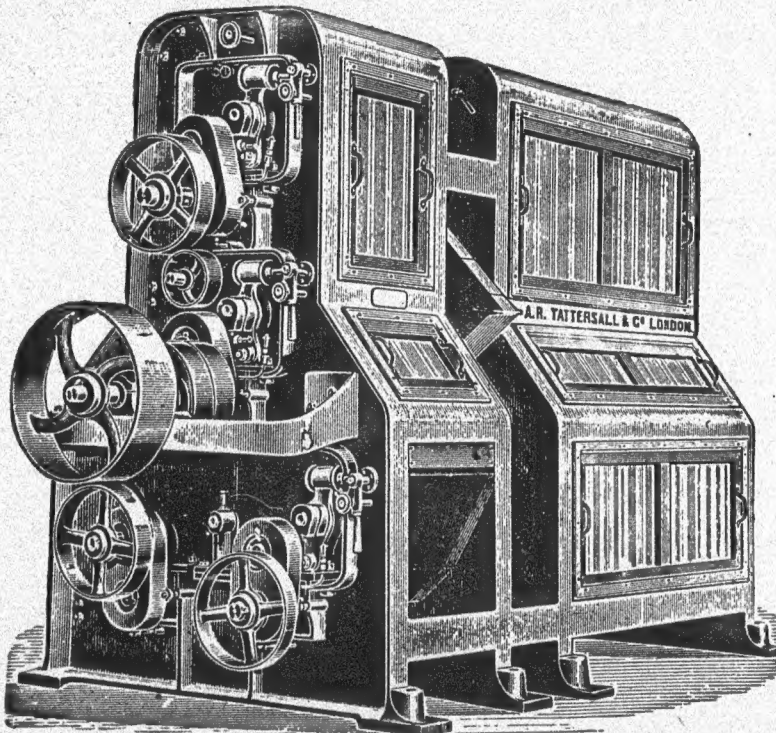
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The Tariff Case

The resolution on the tariff in the Ottawa convention was moved by E. C. Drury, of Barrie, Ont., secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and ex-master of the Dominion Grange. Mr. Drury is a graduate of Guelph agricultural college and one of the leading farmers in the district of Barrie. Mr. Drury said the tariff was undoubtedly the great question of the day as far as the farmers were concerned. They were not dealing to-day with the theoretical question of free trade or protection. There were many people in this country who were protectionists and, for his own part, he did not see any objection to the system of protection if it did what it was intended to do, namely, to assist an infant industry for a short time until it could get on its feet, but no one contemplated that this system would run on for years and become a permanent burden on the country. To-day the organized manufacturers were holding up the country instead of trying to develop it. They were not trying to increase the output of the country, but to restrict it to their own advantage. In dealing with a national question they should throw aside class prejudices, and he would present this question, not from a standpoint of the farmers, but from the standpoint of building up a great empire, and he pointed out that in making the demands contained in this resolution they were not asking for any system which would tax the manufacturers for the benefit of the farmers. They were not asking that one single cent be taken from any other class and given to the farmers, but they were asking that the system which was established for the benefit of the infant industries and had now become a system of legalized robbery should be put a stop to.

Watered Industries

Very few of our manufacturing organizations were properly organized, and some were watered to the extent of 90 per cent. yet they were asking the people to pay a reasonable dividend on the whole of their watered stock. Then some manufacturers in this country were using machinery that was discarded in the old country 50 years ago, and there were many other reasons of a similar nature why manufacturing was not carried on as efficiently as it should be. One of the chief outcries in the matter of the tariff had been with regard to the cotton industry, and some light had been let into this question by the report of the royal commission appointed in 1909 to enquire into industrial disputes in the cotton factories of the province of Quebec. Mr. Drury quoted from the report of the minister of labor on his investigation of the strike of the employees of the Dominion Textile company which was caused by a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. This company issued a circular stating that the cotton trade of this country did not receive sufficient protection and it was possible for the manufacturers of England and the United States to undersell them. With more protection their mills would be enabled to run full time and to give better wages. The evidence, however, disclosed the fact that the amount paid for the stock of the companies which were merged into the Dominion Textile company was only ten cents on the dollar of the nominal capital of the company, on which a dividend of five per cent. or fifty per cent. on the cost was paid.

Called From the Land

The farm population of Eastern Canada was decreasing, and even in the province of Manitoba the town population was increasing faster than the rural population, and the reason was that the farmer was taxed more than he could stand. The farmer stood to lose nothing by free trade. He estimated that the present tariff cost every farmer in this country \$200 a year for which they get no returns, and Mr. McKenzie of Winnipeg made the calculation in 1905 that the tariff enabled the manufacturers to take out of the pockets of the consumers of Canada \$199,000,000 in that year. To have access to the markets of the United States would mean a great deal to the farmers both of the East and of the West. It would mean a great deal to the Western farmers to be able to send their wheat across the line into the States. The farmers of Ontario wanted to send their butter and cheese and fruit into the New England States, and the men from the Maritime provinces would tell them what an enormous benefit

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief - G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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it would be if they could send their fish to the American market.

With regard to reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements, Mr. Drury urged that the standing offer made by the United States for this arrangement should be at once accepted, and said that he failed to see any reason why agricultural implements could not be produced as cheaply in Canada as in the United States. In advocating tariff changes they were sometimes accused of being unpatriotic, but there was no basis of fact in all this talk that Canadians were not loyal to the empire and that Canadian farmers required to be petted and coaxed to keep them in the empire. This delegation was going to show that the Canadian farmers could excel the flag-flapping class of Canada, because they were going to ask for an immediate lowering of the duties on British imports in one-half the rates charged on the general tariff and that whatever advantages were granted to the United States through a reciprocal arrangement should be extended to Great Britain. (Loud applause). They were not going to say, if the opinion of the executive was approved at any rate, that in return for this reduction they wanted the Britishers to tax their food supplies in order to give Canada a preference on wheat. (Loud cries of "No"). They know what protection had done for Canada and they did not want to ask the starving factory hands of Great Britain to tax their bread for the benefit of the Canadian Grain Growers, or to tax their meat for the benefit of the Ontario live stock men.

CHINESE WANT PARLIAMENT

Pekin, December 19.—The fight of the Imperial senate to abolish the Grand Council and to establish a constitutional cabinet was renewed today in the face of the throne's rejection of the recent memorial. Some time ago, in secret session, the senators decided that they would no longer tolerate a Grand Council, which was not responsible to the Imperial senate, and would not execute that body's resolutions. A memorial to the throne praying for a constitutional cabinet and the retirement of the grand councillors was adopted. Yesterday an imperial edict announced that the creation of a cabinet was refused and that the throne likewise declined to accept the resignation of the grand councillors.

The Imperial senate convened amid much excitement today. The seats of throne appointees, who constitute one-half of membership, were conspicuously vacant. A resolution was introduced that the senators impeach the grand councillors, with the object of forcing the throne to create a constitutional ministry, or dissolve the senate. It was declared that the two bodies were irreconcilable. Not a voice was raised in defence of the government for the reason, probably, that on previous occasions such spokesmen had been shouted down. The resolution was adopted by a big majority, only 25 out of a membership of 200 voting against it.

The galleries were crowded with enthusiastic progressives and interested foreigners. Speculation as to the outcome is of a wide range. Some onlookers think that the action of the senate presages a serious situation.

ONE CASE SETTLED

Edmonton, Alta., December 19.—S. B. Woods, former deputy attorney-general of the province, has returned from London where he appeared before the Privy Council on behalf of Alberta and Saskatchewan in the C.P.R. taxation cases. Mr. Woods says there is a good chance of securing an award in the larger of two cases on which judgment was reserved, and will not likely be delivered for several months. The other case, hinging on the interpretation of the word "sold" in reference to lands granted by the Dominion to the C.P.R., was decided against the province. The larger case depends on the interpretation of the phrase "twenty years after the grant of lands," the C.P.R. contending that this means after the patent was granted and the province that it means after identification. Danckwerts, K.C., and Woods, K.C., with Hamar Greenwood and Horace Douglas, appeared for the provinces, while Sir Robert Finlay, J. S. Ewart, K.C. (Ottawa), A. R. Creelman, K.C., (Montreal), Stewart Tupper, K.C. (Winnipeg), and Godfrey Lawrence appeared for the C.P.R. The cases involve many millions of dollars in taxes.

The Farmer's Platform

The following are the Resolutions Unanimously Passed by the Great Farmers' Convention at Ottawa on Dec. 15, and Presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Dec. 16

THE TARIFF RESOLUTION

The tariff demands of the organized farmers of Canada made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Friday last were in the following words:

"This delegation, representative of the agricultural interests of Canada, desire to approach you upon the question of the bearing of the Canadian customs tariff.

"We come, asking no favors at your hands. We bear with us no feeling of antipathy towards any other line of industrial life. We welcome within the limits of Canada's broad domain every legitimate form of industrial enterprise, but in view of the fact that the further progress and development of the agricultural industry is of such vital importance to the general welfare of the state, that all other Canadian industries are so dependent upon its success, that its constant condition forms the great barometer of trade, we consider its operations should no longer be hampered by tariff restrictions.

"And in view of the favorable approaches already made through President Taft and the American Government looking towards more friendly trade relations between Canada and the United States this memorial takes form as follows:

"1. That we strongly favor reciprocal Free Trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

"2. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective Governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

"3. We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.

"4. For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years.

"5. That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue required under new tariff conditions.

"Believing that the greatest misfortune which can befall any country is to have its people huddled together in great centres of population, and that the bearing of the present customs tariff has the tendency to encourage that condition, and realizing also that in view of the constant movement of our people away from the farms, the greatest problem which presents itself to Canadian people today is the problem of retaining our people on the soil, we come doubly assured of the justice of our petition.

"Trusting this memorial may meet your favorable consideration, and that the substance of its prayer be granted with all reasonable despatch.

On behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

(Sgd.) D. W. McCUAIG, President.

(Sgd.) E. C. Drury, Secretary.

The other resolutions presented to the government were as follows:

HUDSON BAY RESOLUTION

"Whereas, the necessity of the Hudson Bay railway as the natural and the most economic outlet for placing the products of the Western prairies on the European market has been emphasized by the Western people for past generation;

"And whereas, the Dominion government has recognized the need and importance of the Hudson Bay railway and has pledged itself to its immediate construction, and has provided the necessary funds entirely from the sale of Western lands;

"And whereas, the chief benefit to be derived from the Hudson Bay railway will be a reduction in freight rates in Western Canada,

due to actual competition, which could be secured only through government ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay railway;

"And whereas, anything short of absolute public ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay railway will defeat the purpose for which the road was advocated, and without which it would be in the interests of Western Canada that the building of the road should be deferred;

"Therefore, be it resolved that it is the opinion of this convention that the Hudson Bay railway and all terminal facilities connected therewith should be constructed, owned and operated in perpetuity by the Dominion government under an independent commission."

TERMINAL ELEVATOR RESOLUTION

"Whereas, we are convinced that terminal elevators as now operated are detrimental to the interests of both the producer and consumer, as proved by recent investigation and testimony of important interested bodies, we therefore request that the Dominion government acquire and operate as a public utility under an independent commission the terminal elevators of Fort William and Port Arthur, and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific Coast, and provide the same at Hudson Bay when necessary; also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain."

BANK ACT RESOLUTION

"Whereas, it is generally believed that the Bank act, forming, as it does, the charter of all Canadian banks for a ten year term, by its present phrasing prevents any amendment involving curtailment of their powers enjoyed by virtue of the provisions of such charter, be it resolved: That this Ottawa convention of delegates desire that the new Bank act be so worded as to permit the act to be amended at any time and in any particular."

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES' RESOLUTION

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention it is desirable that cheap and efficient machinery for the incorporation of co-operative societies should be provided by Federal legislation during the present session of parliament."

FARMERS' ORGANIZATION

"That the members of this convention hereby pledge themselves to promote the consolidation and spreading of farmers' organizations throughout every province of Canada."

CHILLED MEAT INDUSTRY

"The government be urgently requested to erect the necessary works and operate a modern and up-to-date method of exporting our meat animals.

"We suggest that a system owned and operated by the government as a public utility or a system of co-operation by the producers through the government, in which the government would supply the funds necessary to first instal the system and provide for the gradual repayment of these funds and interest by a charge on the product passing through the system, would give the relief needed, and make Canada one of the most prosperous meat producing countries in the world."

THE RAILWAY CASE

The organized farmers asked that the Railway act be amended so that the railway companies be compelled to bear a fair share of the responsibility for killing stock and also:

"1. That the principle of fixing the tariffs in accordance with the competition of other roads or the density of traffic or volume of business handled be disallowed.

"2. That a true physical valuation be taken of all railways operating in Canada, this valuation to be used as a basis of fixing the rates, and the information to be available to the public.

"3. That the Board of Railway Commissioners be given complete jurisdiction in these matters as well as in all other matters of dispute between the railways and the people, and to enable them to do this that the law be more clearly defined."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 21st, 1910

THE OTTAWA DELEGATION

The famous march on Ottawa on December 16 by the farmers of Canada has now become a matter of history. It was conducted in a most business-like way and its success surpassed all expectations. The farmers from every part of Canada, except the Pacific coast, met together in the big convention on the 15th and found out that their views were one. To those from the West who have been taught that the Western people are in advance of the East in thought, it came as a surprise. **The thinking farmers of the East and the West have no difference of opinion on the tariff. The evils produced by this legislative burden are felt as keenly in Eastern as in Western Canada.** The tariff resolution shown on page 4 of this issue was passed by the great convention without one dissenting voice. The farmers of Canada have raised the banner of free trade and justice in this country, and as they rally their forces the politicians and the manufacturers will do well to give them a clear path. The iniquity of the tariff system such as Canada has been cursed with for a generation was never more apparent to the common people than today. Some of our politicians talk "tariff for revenue" and others "protection." As a matter of fact we have neither one at the present time. We have the most ingeniously contrived instrument for the perpetration of highway robbery that the mind of man can conceive. But the beginning of the end is in sight.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to the presentation made by the farmers is given in this issue. It will be seen that there is little that may be expected from the government. Of course Sir Wilfrid could not be expected to commit himself nor his government on the tariff question. But he could be expected to do something on the other matters. He knew the farmers were coming and he knew what they wanted. The Dominion government holds out no hope that the farmers will be granted any single one of the requests which they have made. Not even are the terminal elevators to be operated in accordance with the wishes of every interest connected with the grain trade. Sir Wilfrid laid himself open to criticism in taking a stand as an Easterner against the West. By so doing he ignored the 300 representatives from Ontario and their demands, and he also took a backward step from his vaunted position of being a thorough Canadian broad enough not to be an Easterner or a Westerner.

But the farmers need not be discouraged. They have made out their case and though neither political party is prepared to do justice to the farmers, yet justice will be secured. The farmers of all Canada are united. The union must be made stronger. We of the West must see to it that our members of parliament from the West represent the views of the people. On with organization and education. The fight has only commenced and the farmers need all their forces.

THE MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION

Though we have given considerable attention to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association during the past few months we feel justified in publishing the report of their annual convention in this issue. All the statements published in this issue may be taken as official, because they are reproduced from the official organ of the Manufacturers' Association. It is a striking commentary of the methods adopted by the manufac-

turers, that such a large portion of their time was spent in dealing with the tariff and other methods by which they can take unfair advantage of the consuming public. There was no discussion on methods of improving the products of their factories, and no discussion as to methods whereby they could supply their products to the consumer more cheaply than they can at the present time. The idea of giving the public any returns for the special privileges which they enjoy under the tariff did not enter into their minds. The prime object of practically every one of the manufacturers present was to discover new methods by which they could take money out of the pockets of the public or out of the public treasury and put into their own pockets. They gloated over the fact that they have been able to keep the tariff as high as it is, and also to secure a great many new concessions which the parliament of Canada never intended them to have when the tariff act was passed. In fact they congratulated themselves upon the shrewdness in manipulating the affairs of Canada in such a manner as to add to their, in many cases, already swollen fortunes. The fact that they were engaged in a legitimate business that is absolutely necessary for the wellbeing of Canada and needs no pampering, did not seem to dawn upon them. They mourned together over the fact that some of the manufacturers were not shrewd enough to know that they could take more advantage of the tariff act to their own personal benefit than they are doing now. To the casual observer it would appear that the meeting of the manufacturers was more like a huge political congress rather than a convention of men engaged in industrial enterprise. Their whole efforts seemed to be devoted to the inauguration of schemes which would keep the consuming public forever paying tribute to them. They rejoiced in Canada's great prosperity and no doubt the feeling of their own pockets was sufficient proof to them of the correctness of their views. The mention of the British Preference aroused the greatest enthusiasm and they worked themselves into ecstasy over the prospect of the trade following the flag. The flag of course in which they are most interested is the one bearing the inscription "C.M.A." They were also greatly pleased to observe "That recent elections in Great Britain indicate very clearly that tariff reform is making great headway in the Mother Country." The result of the present elections in the Old Country should do much to clear their minds upon this point and to convince them that Great Britain has no intention of departing from her policy of Free Trade. The members of the association were loud in their condemnation of reciprocity with United States. The fact that United States was lying alongside of Canada and that nature intended the widest possible freedom of trade between the two great nations on the American continent, does not appeal to them. They believed thoroughly in setting aside the laws of nature when it interfered with their pocket books. Mr. Hendry, the president, made an intimation that all immigrants coming into Western Canada should mind their own business and leave the tariff alone. It might be well to turn this around and apply the same to the manufacturers. The newly elected president, Mr. Rowley, was strongly in favor of conservation of our natural resources and felt that if they were properly protected the manufacturing industries would be able to take care of themselves. We agree with them thoroughly in this respect. The agricultural industry is

not protected at the present time. The methods by which the tariff was manipulated upwards and downwards upon a large number of articles was very satisfactory to the manufacturers because they could realize its benefits in dollars and cents, and that is the only benefit that the manufacturers consider. They were immensely delighted over the fact that they had been able to get the government to give them a large number of new and beneficial rulings upon the tariff. The new "drawback" regulations which they secured were their special joy, as well as the fact that their tariff expert was such a popular favorite at Ottawa. The insolence of the organized farmers in demanding tariff reduction stirred them to indignation. They did not understand, or would not understand, why the simple farmers were not pleased to pay tribute to them. But as they discussed the question to considerable length they decided that the time had come when smooth talk and sugar coated words did not serve their purpose any longer and they threw down the gauntlet to the farmers by their declaration that they would fight the battle at Ottawa. These 2,608 men who comprise the Canadian Manufacturers' Association confidently decided that they had more influence with parliament at Ottawa than the 40,000 organized farmers who represented at least 4,000,000 of the population of Canada. Probably they were right, but that remains to be seen.

THE GROWTH OF THE WEST

Ottawa dispatches during the past week indicate that the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons following the census of next June will give at least twenty new members to the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The additional representation in the House of Commons from the West should be a guarantee that the interests of the West would receive more careful consideration at the hands of Parliament. The population of the West is increasing at a tremendous pace and its representation at Ottawa must increase proportionately. There is now provision for the census of the Western provinces being taken every five years to be followed by a redistribution of the seats. The addition of twenty seats next year will give the West a representation of fifty-five seats. Ten years from today it is not too much to expect that the representation from the four Western provinces will be at least a hundred members. This is a moderate estimate and if the tide of immigration continues at its present pace the representation from the West will be greater than one hundred. By the time the West is represented at Ottawa by a hundred members the total membership of the House of Commons will probably be not more than two hundred and thirty or two hundred and forty members. This will give an idea of the important position which the West will soon attain to in national affairs. When conditions are made right in Canada, the growth of the West will be even more rapid than under present conditions. When the tariff is made so that it is not a special burden upon Western farmers and when the land laws are made more equitable, the West will be a much more desirable place to live in than it is today. The cheap and fertile land the West has to offer will be a lure for the next fifty years and will not all be exhausted in that time if properly conserved. There is no quarrel between the East and the West. Each part of Canada has much to offer and

each is equally concerned in the up-building of the nation. Both parts of Canada are loaded down with parasites which must be removed before they can attain the normal rate of development.

MASSEY-HARRIS ILLUSTRATED

The Massey-Harris Company recently published a copy of their own magazine, entitled "Massey-Harris Illustrated." This they have circulated all over Western Canada. This issue is dated November 12, and is addressed to the farmers of Canada. It contains the letter from John Evans, of Nutana, Sask., dealing with the Massey-Harris implements, which we published in The Guide on August 3 last, and also a letter of Senator Melvin Jones, which was published in The Guide on October 17. It also contains an article by Sir Geo. W. Ross protesting against reciprocity with United States. The foreword in the magazine says "To correct these statements and to give some facts as to our relation to the farming community at home and abroad, our President, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, writes to Mr. Evans." It is very significant, however, that the Massey-Harris Magazine does not publish the editorial reply which The Guide made to Hon. Melvin Jones' letter. The Massey-Harris Company did not want to put before the public both sides of the question. The Guide has been willing to publish the manufacturers' side as well as the farmers' side of the question. On the other hand the manufacturers do not dare to publish anything but their own side. This is the way it works every time. The Massey-Harris Company is an immense concern that can compete without any aid whatever from the tariff. Its implements are of the quality that will sell in competition with all comers. There is no excuse for any government retaining a protective tariff on agricultural implements.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE

Whenever the tariff is up for discussion the Canadian Manufacturers' protest very loudly against lowering the tariff wall to the south of us. They maintain that such an act will at once swamp all Canadian industries. On the contrary, they will raise the Union Jack and declare their unalterable desire for closer relations with Great Britain, and the deepest attachment to the British Preferential tariff. At the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Vancouver three months ago the retiring President, Mr. John Hendry, in his address said:

"As an Association of Canadian manufacturers it is our proud boast that we stand first, last and all the time for the inviolability of the British Preference. We maintain, of course, that under all circumstances the minimum tariff should be so framed as to afford adequate protection to legitimate native industry in order that we may the more effectually transfer to Canadian workshops much of the manufactures that we now procure abroad. We recognize, however, that for some of our requirements we must always be dependent on outside sources of supply, and it is with a view to directing this business as largely as may be into Imperial channels that we declare ourselves in favor of a substantial preference to the Mother Country and to our sister colonies."

As a matter of fact the Canadian Manufacturers' Association does not in any way favor the granting of actual preference to the manufacturers of Great Britain. The supposed preference that has been granted to British imports has been hedged around with regulations and provisions so restrictive that it really means nothing. In the annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ending March 31, 1908, it is shown that the average duty on dutiable imports from Great Britain and from the United States was 24 per cent.,

thus showing the two countries so far as dutiable goods are concerned to be on an even basis. The average duty collected on the total imports from the United States was 13 per cent., while on the total goods imported from Great Britain it was 18 per cent. These were the figures compiled by government officials and are beyond dispute. It is significant that these figures are omitted from the last report. It is plain that despite all the talk of giving Great Britain a preference in our markets, we are really placing a duty of five per cent. more upon British goods than upon the imports from United States. Thus is punctured the patriotic bubble of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. That body believes in preference to nobody—except themselves. They have no more desire to give the British manufacturers an opening in the Canadian market for purely sentimental reasons than they have in favor of Fiji Islanders. It is self that is to be considered all the time. The patriotism of the manufacturers is a mere scheme to keep a high tariff wall around Canada so that they may continue to rob the consumer, and so far has their selfishness gone that they are even urging that Great Britain turn her back upon Free Trade and place a tariff upon all foreign imports. But they will never be able to get the Canadian people to favor any such move. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in speaking at Nelson, B.C., on his western tour last summer, voiced the sentiments of the Canadian people when he said:

"It is not the policy of the Canadian Government to ask Great Britain to change her fiscal policy one iota. We make our own fiscal arrangements to suit our own interest, so it is with Great Britain. I have heard it said that unless Great Britain gave Canada some mutual tariff arrangement there was danger of an estrangement of our Dominion. This is an insult to the Canadian people. Let the world know that the loyalty of Canada to the British Empire, of which she is proud to be a part, is not dependent on any tariff agreement. Canada is united to the Motherland in heart and in life, independent of all tariff arrangements."

Though Sir Wilfrid's tariff laws are not just the best possible, yet this statement on the British preference question is sound to the core. Let Britain make her own tariffs or leave them unmade. Canada will do the same. But don't let us talk about giving Britain a preference in our markets when in reality we are giving the British manufacturer the worst deal possible. Let us quit this patriotic buncombe and get down to business.

THE HISTORY OF PROTECTION

Across the line in the Republic to the south of us a select committee of the Senate recently investigated the cost of living. The committee presented two reports, a majority and minority. The majority report whitewashed the trusts and combines and saw very little wrong with the existing conditions. The minority report, however, called a spade a spade, and the following is an extract from their report:

"The history of Protection is: First, establish and protect with reasonable duties the toddling infant; second, greatly restrict or prohibit foreign importations; third, consolidate all American producers, pay the lowest wages that can be wrung from labor, reduce to the last farthing the cost of production, and exact the utmost tribute from the consumer. The result is great fortunes for the few, and great suffering for the many."

This is the way protection works in Canada. We protect the toddling infants, in the industrial world, and they are bound to remain toddlers all their lives—when the tariff is being discussed. However, prospects are looking brighter for a change, because even toddlers are bound to grow.

THE BLESSINGS OF PROTECTION

That protection works the same in all countries where it is practiced is evident to every student of economics. It robs the masses of the people for the purpose of enriching a few who wax wealthy by exploiting, through the aid of parliament, the consuming class. Let us take the evidence of other students. Lord Rosebery, the great British statesman, speaking at Leicester on November 9, 1903, said:

"Under the baneful shadow of protection there grows up every form of interest and almost every species of corruption. You may, after a little trial of protection, wish to retrace your steps and go back on the path on which you have entered. You cannot. The moment you try it a hundred giants spring up behind you to bar your path—giants, or trade interests which have become giants under protection, and which are determined that by no means shall you ever be allowed to return to the free air of free trade. Why? the reason is obvious. Under protection every protected trade becomes a vested interest, and defends itself by the methods which are known to vested interests. If they are threatened, they combine in trusts. They fight every election, political or municipal. They haunt the lobbies of our parliament and corrupt our legislators."

One would almost think that Lord Rosebery had spent his life in Canada, so well does he paint the picture of conditions prevailing in the Dominion today. How long will these giants be allowed to stand in the path of the tariff burdened people? All we need in Canada is a strong publicity campaign that will shed the light of truth upon the transactions of the classes of special privilege that are sapping the life blood of the nation.

It is evident that the feeling prevalent in Canada on the methods by which our tariff laws are made are not confined to this country. In the United States the people are becoming alive to the same thing. The late Senator Dolliver, speaking in the United States Senate in June last, said: "Well, I am tired of it all and I will tell you why. The veteran experts who are given carte blanche to fix up our laws do not appeal to me as they used to. Behind nearly every veteran that we have had flittering around here in recent years is a veteran manager of the enterprise that is to be fixed." This is a situation that is true in Canada as in United States. The big manufacturers or their agents are very active in the Parliamentary lobbies, and it is largely their will that prevails when the tariff laws are made. When this fact is better understood it will assist the common people in securing justice in Ottawa.

Mr. Gladstone in a tariff discussion in 1881 said:

"There is a Christian precept that if a man strikes you on one cheek you should turn him the other. But the Protectionist precept . . . is this—that if somebody smites you on the one cheek, you should smite yourself on the other."

The same applies today as when Mr. Gladstone spoke. If any nation raises the tariff wall against our exports the protectionists advocate raising our own and thus imposing a fine upon all our people to get even with a foreign nation. Seems reasonable, doesn't it?

"No election without representation" is the feeling of Western Canada. This means that no election should be held until a redistribution of seats following the census next summer.

The Protection Mill

The Canadian Manufacturers met in Annual Convention at Vancouver and congratulated themselves on the Tariff improvements

The October number of Industrial Canada which is the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is an exceptionally bright and interesting number, containing as it does the official report of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's Annual Convention in Vancouver, on September 21 to 22. A perusal of the report of the convention shows the complete manner in which the manufacturers conduct their business, and also clearly illustrates how beneficial to them is their thorough organization and a judicious expenditure of money. The committee appointed by the Canadian Manufacturers from their own members perform their work well and the officers of the Association devote much time and energy to making the association the success it was destined to be. There are now 2,608 members of the association distributed as follows:

Ontario	1,602
Quebec	635
Nova Scotia	88
British Columbia	113
New Brunswick	50
Manitoba	102
Alberta and Saskatchewan	16
Prince Edward Island	2

The auditor's report shows that the revenue for the year was \$53,000 which means more than \$20 per member as compared with the \$1 per member which the organized farmers have to carry on their work. The report of the Industrial Canada committee shows that their official organ has a circulation of 3,400 per month. The association was quite enthusiastic over the success of their journal. A technical education committee delivered an interesting report. The work of the various committees can best be shown by quotations from the reports presented to the convention.

Busy at the Census

The commercial intelligence committee dealt with a number of matters pertaining to commerce throughout the world, and even afforded some information to the census bureau, on which the report says:

"Through the courtesy of the chief officer of the census bureau Mr. Archibald Blue, your committee, was given an opportunity of reviewing the schedules prepared in connection with the compilation of the census of manufacturers for 1911. Certain modifications were suggested, aiming, first, at a more thorough differentiation between the wages paid to productive and non-productive labor; second, at requiring certain data in reference to the variety and source of coal used by manufacturers; third, at making it clear that under the head of working capital manufacturers should include bank overdrafts, loans, mortgages, bonds—in short, everything that may legitimately be included under that head. It affords your committee pleasure to be able to state that practically all their suggestions have been accepted by Mr. Blue and will be incorporated in next year's schedules."

The famous "Made in Canada" Campaign of manufacturers was also dealt with by this committee in following terms:

"Following the favorable reception given by last year's annual meeting to the recommendations regarding the inauguration of a "Made in Canada" campaign, your committee endeavored to formulate some plan that would permit of prompt, systematic and effective action being taken in all parts of the country and that would at the same time appeal to prospective subscribers as practicable and not too expensive. Excellent as were many of the suggestions advanced a year ago, it was found on more mature consideration that they must necessarily be slow of development; for example, it would only be as the result of long and careful campaigning that any appreciable number of schools could be induced to place upon the curriculum a series of object lessons drawn from typical Canadian industries, designed with a view to en-

couraging the pupils to take an intelligent interest in the products of their own country. Moreover, it would be years before such pupils reached an age when they would be an important factor in the buying of goods. Similarly the promotion of "Made in Canada" exhibitions would have to be undertaken gradually, and at wide intervals geographically, lest it be overdone. Further, to persuade the press to run "Made in Canada" editorials would necessitate volumes of correspondence, and at the most all the association could expect would be three or four editorials a year in each paper.

"The more your committee studied the matter, the more firmly they became convinced that the most practical kind of campaign, the one that could most easily be launched on a large scale, and that would be most quickly productive of results, was a campaign of advertising. They accordingly directed their efforts towards seeing what could be done in that direction and, after long and careful consideration, they suggested that contracts be made for one year."

It is evident from the report of the committee that they had some very large ideas about the way they were going to

effectually transfer to Canadian workshops much of the manufactures that we now procure abroad. We recognize however that for some of our requirements we must always be dependent on outside sources of supply, and it is with a view to directing this business as largely as may be into Imperial channels that we declare ourselves in favor of a substantial preference to the Mother Country and to our sister colonies. It is a pleasure to observe that during the past year considerable progress has been made by other portions of the Empire towards placing a preference upon a mutual basis. The recent elections in Great Britain indicate every clearly that tariff reform is making great headway in the Mother Country. The Imperial Commission on Trade between Canada and the British West Indies have recommended our "Sisters of the Palms" to reciprocate with Canada so far as they can see their way clear to do so. Those in touch with the situation in Australia assure us that the agitation for a preference with Canada is surely gaining ground while there is good reason to hope that the confederation of the British South African States will shortly be followed by the granting of

ever known. I, for one, sincerely hope not.

"Next, I maintain that Canada today cannot afford reciprocity with the United States unless it be confined to a limited number of natural products. Splendid as has been the progress of our manufacturing industries under the policy of protection, they are still dwarfs in comparison with the gigantic establishments operating on the other side of the border. By the consolidation of capital and by the specialization of output United States industries have grown tremendously powerful, so powerful indeed that in times of depression, despite our tariff wall, they can sweep this country from end to end, leaving idle machinery, unemployment and poverty in their trail. To reduce our tariff at their bidding for the purpose of accepting some doubtful advantage made attractive under the guise of reciprocity would be nothing more nor less than acquiescing in our own impoverishment. Not that I believe the trade situation between Canada and the United States is incapable of improvement. I regard it as quite conceivable that some few changes might be effected that would be beneficial to all and injurious to none. But so long as Canada is as prosperous and independent as she is, why emulate the dog in the fable and jeopardize the prosperity we now enjoy by snatching at something that is void and without substance, a mere reflection held up to our gaze in the mirror of reciprocity.

"I am aware of course that in some quarters there is a desire for reciprocity with the United States. The grain growers of the middle West are both loud and insistent in their demands not only for reciprocity, but for a general lowering of the tariff, if not for free trade. Supporting this agitation are a large number of newspapers that seem to be fond of dilating upon the hardships of pioneer life in the West, the consequent necessity for making the burden of taxation for the Western settler as light as possible, and the desirability of placing an immediate and effective check upon the advance in the cost of living by throwing down our tariff walls and giving free access to the cheap goods of foreign countries."

Cost of Living

In regard to the cost of living Mr. Hendry made the following remarks:—

"The fact that the average increase in the value of farm produce during the past twenty years has been 35 per cent. as against an average increase of about 10 per cent. in manufactured goods shows very clearly that the farmer, not the manufacturer, has been the chief beneficiary under our policy of protection."

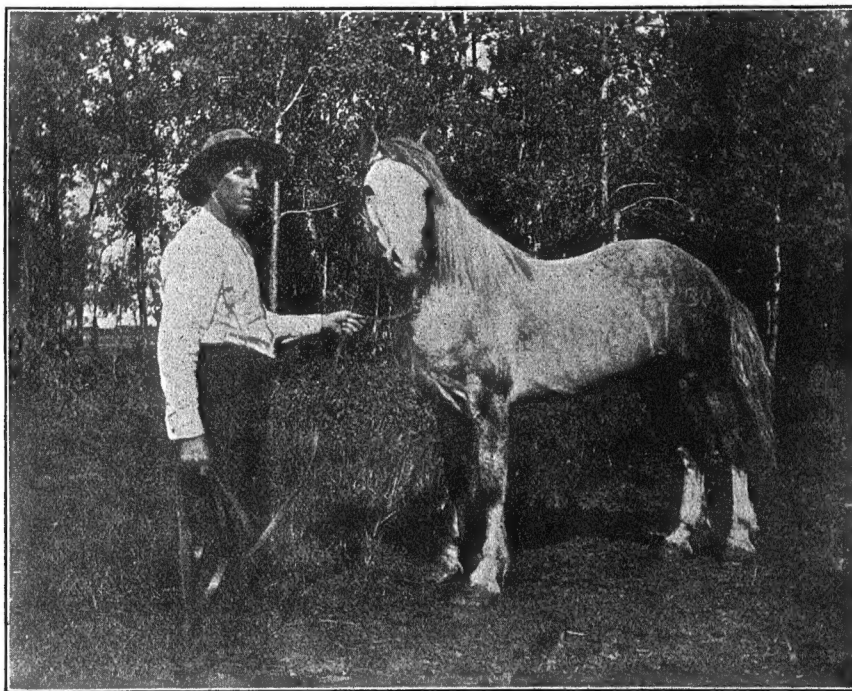
He did not feel that the tariff was a hindrance to the Western farmers, and if it was, it was the farmers own lookout or as Mr. Hendry put it:—

"The tariff situation is or should be known beforehand to all who come West to take up land; they enter upon their work with their eyes open, and one seldom if ever hears of a man who turns back dissatisfied: on the contrary they keep pouring themselves on to the land in thousands and tens of thousands, and it is the rule rather than the exception that the poorest and humblest laborer among them all reaches in a few years a position of independence in that land of opportunity. What then is the explanation of the uneasiness which exists?"

The president felt that what Western Canada needed more than anything else was better transportation. He declared that the manufacturers stood shoulder to shoulder for a vigorous policy of railway development.

New Style of Protection

Mr. W. H. Rowley, the newly elected president expressed his appreciation of Mr. Hendry's work and outlined a new



Sire Horse, owned by Ira Odell, Foam Lake, Sask.

teach the Canadian children to grow up and buy Canadian made goods. This would be a first rate scheme if it was not part and parcel of the selfish protectionist policy of the manufacturers.

The address of the retiring president, Mr. John Hendry was replete with the arguments of protection. For instance he says:—

"Canada's prosperity is no evanescent dream; it is an actuality that has for its foundation the productiveness of Mother Earth herself, aided of course by the energy, skill and enterprise of those who are proud to claim our citizenship."

The British Preference

Of course Mr. Hendry figures prosperity upon the prosperity of the manufacturer and not upon the consumer. He was very decidedly in favor of the British Preference, and dealing with this subject he said:—

"As an Association of Canadian manufacturers it is our proud boast that we stand first, last and all time for the inviolability of the British Preference. We maintain, of course, that under all circumstances the minimum tariff should be so framed as to afford adequate protection to legitimate native industry in order that we may the more

more liberal trade concessions to all portions of the Empire."

No Use for Reciprocity

Mr. Hendry was equally decided against reciprocity with United States which he discussed in following terms:

"Canada to-day stands in no need of reciprocity with the United States. Forced by their policy of rigid isolation to look elsewhere for markets, we have cast about us and have found those markets. Some of them we have built for ourselves with a protective tariff, by means of which we have provided ourselves with a population of consumers within our own borders. Others we have found by joining hands with Mother England, who, unlike the United States, was glad to come to our assistance in our time of trouble. Last year our exports of merchandise to the United States were \$110,000,000; to the United Kingdom they were \$149,000,000; so that notwithstanding her less favorable geographical situation, and her smaller consuming power, the Mother Country has taken 40 per cent. more of our produce than has the United States. Are we now to turn our backs upon those who have befriended us and with whom, God willing, it is in our power to build up the greatest and grandest Empire the world has

system of protection, in the following terms:—

"Conservation is rather a mouthful, but it is the first step and one of the best steps to practical protection. Somebody says we ought to spell 'protection' with a capital P. I say we ought to have two P's in it, 'Practical Protection,' and they ought both to be spelled with capitals, because what we want is protection to our industries last of all. If we protect our trees and forests, our stock raising and our agricultural products, our mines and our minerals, our fish and our fisheries, our game and fur-bearing animals, our manufacturing industries will take care of themselves. The farmer, who is our principal and best customer, and whom we wish to make our best friend, will be the man who will benefit the most by Practical Protection. Statistics that have been given here to-day show that very distinctly. Mr. Hendry, in stepping from our chair to the other position on the Conservative Commission, takes with him not only our very best wishes, but our best aims, and will be a representative on that Conservation Committee of whom Canadian manufacturers, and everyone who has had the pleasure of knowing and sitting under him, will feel proud."

Manufacturers Making Tariffs

The report of the tariff committee of the association is the most interesting part of their whole proceedings. It shows how the manufacturers have been able to add to their profits to a very great extent. These new regulations were made by the government and the parliament had no voice in them whatever. A great many articles used by manufacturers were placed on the free list, which are given in the report as follows:

"The following articles used as materials in Canadian manufacturers have been transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz.:

"Metallic elements and tungstic acid when imported by manufacturers for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of metal filaments for electric lamps.

"Twine or yarn of paper when imported by manufacturers for the purpose of being woven into fabrics in their own factories.

"Steel imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories in manufacturing rough, unfinished parts of rifles when such parts are to be used in rifles to be made for the government of Canada.

"Gun barrels, in single tubes, forged, roughbored.

"Antimony salts for dyeing.

"Hyposulphite of soda when imported by tanners for use in their own factories in the tanning of leather.

"Rolled iron and steel rods, not over half an inch in diameter or in width, to be manufactured into horseshoe nails, when imported by manufactures of such nails.

"Fuse heads of metal foil and cardboard, when imported by manufacturers of electric fuses for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of such fuses.

"Cotton thread, nitrate of thorium and nitrate of cerium for use in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles, when imported by manufacturers of such mantles or of stockings for such mantles.

"Crude glycerine, when imported by manufacturers for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of refined glycerine.

"Soya beans and soya bean cake, for use in the manufacture of cattle food and of fertilizers, when imported by manufacturers of such cattle food and fertilizers.

"Iron tubing, brass covered, not over two inches in diameter, in the rough, when imported by manufacturers for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of towel bars, bath-tub rails and clothes carriers.

"Ground coke, when imported by manufacturers of electric batteries for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of such batteries."

The Association's Aid

There were also regulations made by the government by order-in-council without the aid of parliament, placing an additional very large number of articles in the list calling for reduced duty. This

list is too long to reproduce. The tariff committee in speaking of these new rulings by the government remarked.

"In respect to eighteen of the orders above noted, the assistance of the Association was asked for and freely granted."

In addition to all these new tariff rules the board of customs was induced to declare that a large number of articles were dutiable under very high rates of duty. These of course were articles that were manufactured in Canada, but all these new regulations were not yet satisfactory to the Canadian Manufacturer's Association and they secured a ruling prohibiting the importation of a large number of goods from the United States which have been manufactured by prison labor.

The Manufacturer's Joy

The Manufacturer's Association was particularly pleased over a number of new drawback regulations which they secured from the government as follows:

"Grease, Curriers'.—Number one split grease, vacuum curriers' hard grease, and curriers' polishing compound have been ruled to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent., General Tariff, under item 224, but when used in the manufacture of leather a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty paid will be granted, as provided in item 1016 of the Tariff.

"Grease, Tanners', from Sterling Oil Co., Emlenton, Pa., has been ruled to be dutiable under item 224, General Tariff rate, 25 per cent. When used in the manufacture of leather a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty paid will be granted under the provisions of item 1016 of the tariff.

"Angles for Couches.—It has been decided to classify as bedsteads the iron structural work supporting bed couches and children's iron cribs, and to allow a drawback of 99 per cent. on the angles described in Tariff item 1015 when used under such bed couches and cribs.

"Steel under 1/2 inch in diameter or under 1/2 inch square imported to be rolled into spindle steel for the manufacture of knobs and locks will be entitled to 99 per cent. drawback under the provisions of item 1005 of the Tariff.

"A number of other decisions were obtained, but as they were not of a general character they are not recorded in this report."

Sorry They Missed It

Speaking of drawback regulations, the committee report as follows:

"It would appear from an examination of the official returns that a large number of manufacturers are not aware they are entitled to a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty paid on material used, wrought into or attached to articles manufactured in Canada and exported therefrom. It has come to the knowledge of your committee that a prominent member of this association only became aware of the drawback provisions through a casual conversation on a train with the manager of the tariff department, and as a result his firm secured a refund of several hundred dollars. Other cases of a similar nature have been reported. Full information as to the regulations can be secured by forwarding a letter to the Tariff department of the association. Several claims for refund have been satisfactorily adjusted."

Mr. Breadner's Magnetism

As a side-light upon the ways in which the tariff is made the following remark made by Mr. P. W. Ellis one of the members of the manufacturer's association in discussing the report of the tariff committee is interesting:

"It will please you all to know that Mr. Breadner is welcome at Ottawa; every facility is afforded him to acquaint the government with all matters we desire them to be informed upon. There is such an amicable condition existing between ourselves and the department at Ottawa that it is of the greatest possible advantage to every one of us."

In the same connection the following remark was made by Mr. R. H. Munroe, Montreal.

"I have heard it reported that Mr. Breadner does not get all he wants. It would seem too sweeping to expect that, but he has established this position for himself, that he never makes a claim until he is satisfied it is a just one, and having established that he has been in nearly every instance able to satisfy

the minister of finance, and the minister of customs, that this association only wants what is reasonable and right. I am sure it gives me pleasure in coupling with the seconding of this motion an expression of appreciation of our officer, Mr. Breadner."

Friends of the Farmers

The manufacturers worked themselves up to considerable enthusiasm in discussing the benefits which the members would receive through a protective tariff and they were anxious that the farmers would understand that the tariff was a good thing for them. Mr. Waddie of Hamilton, spoke as follows on the subject.

"I would like to make that suggestion, that the tariff committee draw up a propaganda and work upon these lines to see that the question of the tariff is laid not before the manufacturers themselves, but before the users, in a light that would perhaps open their eyes educationally. I think it is our duty to do that. I don't think we ought to allow this free trade germ to grow. We ought to get good arguments in the hands of our supporters, and supply them with tariff arguments so that they might meet the arguments of any free traders. It is just the same practically; take these towns that we have been passing through. If they build up a market, as they have done—they have spent \$20,000, for instance, in putting up a market—they charge everybody who uses that market for business purposes. They ought to understand that this country is spending hundreds and hundreds of millions in building up and developing a market, and we have the right to charge anybody that comes in from the outside and does business in it. (Applause.) We should have a series of strong articles published on these lines, which would enable the ordinary layman to understand what tariff means."

The American Example

The association also discussed the benefits which United States had received from the protective tariff, the methods adopted by the Republic as regard their markets. Dealing with this subject Mr. P. W. Ellis said:

"We have watched their progress, their prosperity and their patriotism for their own interests, and only a few minutes ago it was the duty of the tariff committee to point out to you that the United States are receiving concessions from every country under the sun, not by giving concessions, but by applying the big stick. They say, and I think with a large degree of justification, 'We have a large market, it is of the greatest possible value to you outside people to come into this market and take some advantage of it. If you do, you must pay for it, you must recompense us; if you are going to compete with our people in supplying their customers you must recompense us by giving us special privileges in your market in order that our people may come into your country and obtain some advantage there.'"

Must Talk More

Mr. John Firstbrook of Toronto thought protection was not talked enough:—

"I don't think there was enough made of the point of protection in this country, in the interests of the farmer of this country. I think we might make a great deal more of that point and many others points so far as the general interests of the country are concerned, and I think the matter that was uppermost in the minds of all the speakers along the line in asking for protection was that it was not for the manufacturer alone, but for the general interests of the community, and of all the citizens of this country."

Fight at Ottawa

Mr. Saunders, of Goderich, also contributed to the discussion:—

"I think it would be very ill timed for us, and very unwise to put ourselves up as the only people who understand this tariff question perfectly; I think we should give the farmers of the Northwest and the people of the Northwest some credit for good common sense, some credit for investigating these matters which come before them. I think it would be very unwise for this body to propagate or institute any discussion upon the tariff matter whatever. I think we should merely stand pat, and when the question comes before the Dominion parliament, as it will do at the next session, I have no doubt, we should then be ready with our arguments to the Cabinet, any such

arguments as we know are fitted to best suit our circumstances. We all know that our present finance minister is a pronounced free trader. Those who have been before him on commissions know that he is not in sympathy with high tariff. I think our end would be better attained by simply within ourselves discussing these matters, but not discussing them with our opponents, if I may call them so. Give them credit for good common sense. They have good arguments to present why this country should have a lower taxation. I think this body will be wise if it does not burden our tariff committee with any such task as these gentlemen propose to give them, but simply let the matter be quiet until parliament meets, and then send a body from this association to present our views as to the policy we think the country should adopt in regard to the protection of the industries of this country, and I would suggest these gentlemen withdraw that resolution and allow the matter to rest as it is at present."

Manufacturers Always Considered

Mr. Rogers spoke as follows:—

"I would like to endorse what the gentleman has said. Whenever the government has made any change in the tariff they have always given the manufacturers an opportunity of putting their case before them. (Voices: No.) Well, I have never known when they have not. I quite agree with the last speaker that to stir the question up would do more harm than good. I think that resolution ought to be withdrawn."

Pays to Advertise

The benefits of the protection campaign was outlined by Mr. P. W. Ellis:—

"I might say hundreds of thousands of pamphlets containing arguments from our standpoint were circulated throughout this great Western country, and although not speaking by the book, it was pretty generally understood that a certain cabinet minister of great influence modified very much his views upon this question, after that literature had been circulated throughout this great country; and the resolution that is now in your hands, asking that we shall take whatever means appear to us to be the most efficacious in bringing into existence an educational program in order that the people of this country may be better informed upon this very technical subject, is a resolution that is a proper one for us to support."

Further discussion on the same subject was as follows:—

"Mr. Phillips (Montreal).—I think that resolution ought to be withdrawn. We are taking up something which is parochial, something which was discussed at a local meeting of grain growers. If you take notice of this now it is going away back to the first years of the National Policy. We are away beyond that. I think we should just leave the matter alone. The people will say these facts are getting stale. We know we are protectionists. I have been a modern protectionist ever since the first. If it is necessary to have a high rate on some things, let us have it. I think these gentlemen ought to withdraw that recommendation; it is going to bring the Manufacturers' Association in for much newspaper talk."

Educate the Laymen

"Mr. Waddie.—As the father of this, I think the members have got a wrong idea of this recommendation. It is not my intention to raise a discussion on free trade and protection, and it won't do that. My recommendation is that the tariff committee should develop and educate the laymen, the general public on the question of national finance and revenue, where the revenue comes from, where it would have to come from if it didn't come from protection and something along these lines. Mr. Phillips has just said that we should not take any notice of the paltry little Grain Growers' Association."

"Mr. Phillips.—I didn't say 'paltry,' I said 'sectional,' 'Parochial.'"

"Mr. Waddie.—As a matter of fact the recommendations that these various grain growers brought up before Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been printed with comments in the English papers. I saw an English paper last night that had a leading article on the subject of these resolutions, and stating that evidently Canada was going to become a free trade country in the near future;

Continued on Page 11

Co-Operation in Switzerland

By Helen H. Sumner, Ph.D.

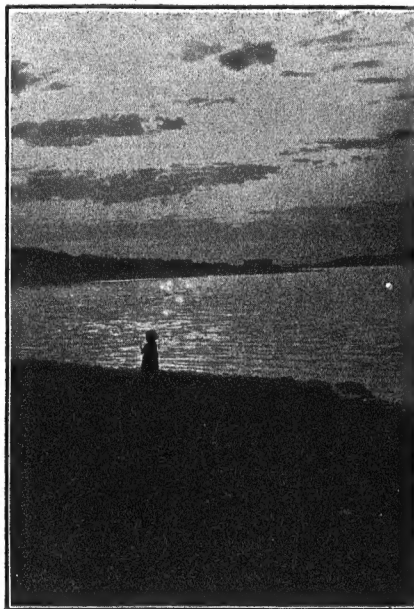
The co-operation movement in Switzerland is second only to that in England. Three hundred and eleven societies with over two hundred thousand members and forty-nine stores, are now united in the "Swiss Union of Consumption." In the city of Basel which has a population of about 125,000 one-third of all the food and drink consumed is furnished by the co-operative society, which has some seventy small stores scattered over the city. The total sales of the Basel Society in 1909 amounted to about \$372,000. The Co-operative society had in the same year sales amounting to about \$235,000, and the Lucerne and Zurich societies each had sales amounting to about \$174,000. Geneva also has a large and important co-operative society. In general, however, the movement is strongest in the German Cantons in the northern and central parts of the country, somewhat less vigorous in the French cantons and in the Italian cantons in the southern part. But the difficulty of languages appears to have offered little if any impediment to the growth of the movement. The Swiss are accustomed to having their national documents and the proceedings of their national conventions translated into three languages. The movement in Switzerland is of more recent growth than that in England. Twenty-five of the societies which are now members of the Swiss Union, it is true, were founded before 1870, and efforts to form central organizations were made in 1853 and 1869, but the present union dates only from 1890, and did not act as a wholesale society until 1892. In 1880 only 43 societies were represented, but by 1900 the number had increased to 116 and by the end of 1909 to 311. At the latter date there were 223 persons in the employ of the Union, and 3,380 in the employ of all the co-operative societies of Switzerland. The sales of the Union during 1909 amounted to about \$4,300,000, and the sales of all the individual societies together to about \$17,735,000. Except for the year 1893, when the panic brought some severe losses, the movement has progressed steadily and rapidly. It was the Basel society which took the initiative in the formation of the central union, and it is at Basel that this union has its headquarters in a handsome new building erected for its use.

Objects of Union

The object of the Swiss Union of Consumption is threefold; first the grouping together and the organization of co-operative societies for the purpose of safeguarding their interests by uniting their resource and their methods of action; second, the creation of institutions both for buying in common and for producing the staple provisions and other commodities needed by the societies; and third, propaganda and the general development of the co-operative movement in Switzerland. The union also conducts an insurance department, recently formed, for the benefit of the employees of the co-operative societies, the society paying the insurance.

The grouping together and organization of co-operative societies is, of course, closely allied to the propaganda work, and these two phases of its activity may be described together. The determination of proper rules and regulations to govern co-operative societies is, of course, one of the chief functions of the union. But the union is also a general bureau of information for the co-operative societies of all Switzerland. It collects and preserves legal records and other papers and pamphlets bearing upon all questions upon which co-operative societies need information. If a society, for instance, believes itself unjustly taxed it can write to the union and obtain knowledge of the laws and decisions and legal advice. The union also has an extensive library of co-operative literature in all languages, and local societies can borrow whatever books they wish.

Propaganda is carried on primarily by four publications. The "Schweizer Konsumverein," which is now in its tenth year, is a weekly paper from eight to twelve pages and is designed to keep the officers and administrative heads of the societies in touch with one another and with the activities of the central union. About 4,000 copies are issued to the societies. The three other papers, one in German, one in French and one in Italian, are designed for information of the members, but the societies, and not the individuals, are subscribers. Each society subscribes for as many numbers as it has members, and distributes the papers gratuitously. In this way even members who are indifferent and would not of themselves subscribe to a co-operative journal are brought into touch with the principles underlying the movement and with its wider aims and ideals. The German paper, "Genossenschaftliches Volksblatt," is taken by 160 societies, and is issued weekly in an edition of 128,000 copies. The French and Italian papers, "La Co-operation" and "La Co-operazione," are issued fortnightly, the former in an edition of 18,400 copies taken by 42 societies, and the latter in an edition of



Afternoon at Lake Manilou

2,400 copies taken by seven societies. Each society that subscribes for one of these papers is allowed in its columns a certain amount of space for advertisements and for communication to its members, and is thus saved the expense of advertising in the local press.

A number of pamphlets, model rules, statements of principles and results, and other propaganda literature are also published by the Swiss Union of Consumption. The union has now a small printing press for issuing leaflets and announcements, and expects soon to have a press that will do all its printing.

Production Growing

The wholesale department of the Swiss Union of Consumption is especially charged, not only with wholesale buying and selling, but also with the creation of the institutions for the production of goods in common demand at the co-operative stores. Little has yet been done in this direction but it is expected that this side of the work will develop, as it has in the Scottish Wholesale Society, until a large part of the goods sold by the union are produced in its own workshops. At present the union has a large wholesale warehouse a few miles from Basel, and it has just bought for \$50,000 a site, including already several small buildings in the city for the display and sale of clothing and shoes. Except for shoes and notions, which are generally sold by co-operative societies, the larger towns have separate shoe stores, com-

paratively little dry goods has thus far been sold by the co-operatives, but the wholesale society has decided to develop the co-operative dry goods business.

The Basel Co-operative society or "Society of Consumption," as it is called, which was formed in 1865, has about seventy different stores. Six or seven of these are shoe stores, about a dozen or fifteen are meat markets, and the others are small grocery stores, of which there is one in every neighborhood, generally not more than three or four blocks apart. These stores sell only to their members, and changes in the prices of all articles are posted in a conspicuous position. In the meat market men are employed, but the employees of the small groceries are women. These stores open at six in the morning and do not close until late in the evening, but two women are employed who divide the time between them. These two women are responsible for the store, and one or other of them must be there all the time. They are assisted during the busy hours of the day, however, by girls, who at other times are employed in packing goods or at other work at the central distributing office. The hours during which each person employed should be on duty are also posted. Every store has precisely the same goods, all done up and weighed at the central warehouse so as to facilitate the work of waiting upon customers.

This is exactly the system adopted by the Washington, D.C., company, which conducts an extensive chain of stores called the Sanitary Groceries. But in Washington the system is not co-operative.

Co-operative Dairying

The Basil Society is also the proud possessor of the finest and most up-to-date dairy in Switzerland. This is a large new building of the most approved style, and equipped with all the most modern machinery. Here, as also at the headquarters of the Swiss Union or wholesale society, there is a chemical laboratory, in which are tested all the goods offered for sale. A farmer who sends in unclean milk is very soon called to account. The young man in charge of the laboratory, however, has never heard of the "Babcock" test. This building is so arranged that the milk is brought in on one side of the ground floor, is weighed and pumped to an upper story where it is cooled, cleaned and then cooled again. It is brought in cans belonging to the society, which are cleaned in tanks provided with brushes and filled with warm water and soda, before they are returned to the farmers. Cans of a different shape are used to send the milk to the stores. The latter cans are placed in rows on drays which are run under a series of pipes, each pipe emptying into a can. The milk thus comes down direct from the cooling room to the platform, from which it is sent to the stores. The stores are provided twice each day with the amount of milk its two women managers think will be needed, and the milk left over is at the

same time taken back to the dairy to be made into cheese. The dairy also buys a great deal of cheese and butter from the outlying districts. It has a large cheese cellar filled with great round Swiss cheeses, which have to be turned and washed daily for three months. It has cream cheese, too, and several men are constantly employed in moulding butter into pound packages ready for the stores. The employees all change their clothes upon entering the dairy, and all their working clothes are washed and ironed in the building. Much night work is, of course, necessary, and for the night workers an immaculate kitchen and rest room are provided. Union wages are paid.

Conditions of Union

The Swiss co-operative movement is founded, with some differences in detail, upon the Rochdale principles. The conditions upon which a society is admitted into the union are six:

- (1) The society must be founded upon a good financial basis.
- (2) It must have at least forty members at the time of its admission, and the number of members must not be limited.
- (3) Onerous conditions must not be established for the admission and qualification of members.
- (4) The principle of cash payments must be established.
- (5) The profits must be distributed to the members in proportion to purchases; and
- (6) The society must remain neutral in political and religious matters.

Only one society in each locality can be admitted into the union. It has already been stated that only members are purchasers at the stores, but membership is made so easy that no one is excluded by this rule. A share of stock may cost from \$4 to \$10, but the first deposit is perhaps only from forty cents to a dollar. Afterwards the members' dividends on purchases are allowed to accumulate until they cover the cost of the share. The shares can be sold only back to the society, and each member can hold only one share. The membership is considered to belong not to the share, but to the person, and is not transferable. In certain societies, such as that of Basel, in which the reserve funds have already reached a sum which is considered sufficient, the entrance fee is very small, twenty, forty or sixty cents, but in such cases retiring members are not entitled to receive back their entrance fee. Various reasons are given for selling only to members, the most fundamental, perhaps, being the desire to exclude all possibility of commercialism, of gain at the expense of non-members of the society. Whether or not this departure from the Rochdale plan is theoretically wise, the great care taken to make membership in the societies simple, easy and cheap appears to have overcome its practical difficulties. Indeed in practice the Swiss system is almost identical with that in England, and under this system the co-operative movement of Switzerland grows and prospers.

A CO-OPERATIVE SPECIAL

An increasingly large number of the readers of THE GUIDE are becoming interested in the subject of co-operation. They are realizing that by working together they can secure the necessities of life at a reduced cost, and secure maximum of service from minimum of expenditure in time, labor and money. In order that all our readers may have the benefit of the experience of others it is the intention to issue a co-operative number of THE GUIDE sometime during the winter. For this reason we would like every local association in the three Prairie Provinces, or any other farmers' organization in the West that has co-operated in the purchase of commodities, or in the sale of farm produce, to send us a complete report of their work. We want to know to what extent they carried on that work and the benefits (financially and otherwise) that were received. We must have all these reports in not later than January 15th. We want the report on every co-operative work that has been done, no matter if it is merely the purchase of formaldehyde or buying seed, or selling grain, or selling hay or anything else.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

A People's Road to Hudson's Bay

By E. A. Partridge

There is no divergence of opinion among the people of the West as to the desirability of a road to Hudson Bay. Nor is there any divergence of opinion as to the feasibility of that route, nor the practicability of the construction of the land portion of it, in the minds of any persons who have made an examination into the natural conditions affecting it.

Within the archives of the Dominion government is a large accumulation of data, which puts it absolutely beyond dispute that the navigation of Hudson Bay is practicable and safe for twelve months in the year, instead of four months, as opponents would have the Western public to believe.

The only question for the people of the West is—What is the most satisfactory course to pursue in order to secure this route, with service of the highest efficiency at the lowest cost in connection with the operation of it?

Western People Determined

The Dominion government, though long possessed of a knowledge of the satisfactory conditions surrounding the navigation of the waters of the bay and strait, have but just now, and in a very reluctant mood, consented to build this road. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, has distinctly stated his opposition to the principle of public ownership and operation of public utilities, and has so far declined to commit his government to the task of operating it.

The people of the West are equally determined that the road shall, when built, be operated as a public utility, and not turned over to a private corporation, nor even that it should be maintained as a road over which the various transportation companies should have running powers on equal terms.

It has been persistently rumored that Mackenzie & Mann have secured a promise of the contract to build and operate the road. There is also a rumor that a group of American capitalists have secured such a promise.

Government Operation or Nothing

The farmers composing the delegation to Ottawa are strongly opposed to private operation of this route, and are prepared to tell the premier that if he proposes to hand over this last avenue of escape from the domination of the capitalistic interests which now control the transportation of the country, they would prefer that the government would abandon the work of building the road. Nor is the idea of providing a roadbed over which the present greedy transportation companies would enjoy, or decline to enjoy, running rights, much more acceptable to the more thoughtful ones.

Many persons who believe that it is highly desirable that all the railways of Canada should be nationalized, recognize the difficulty of public operation of transportation when applied to only a small portion. This partial adoption of the principle of public operation is always exposed, as in the case of the Intercolonial Railway, to the sinister influence of the strong private interests which are certain to bring pressure to bear upon the representatives of the people of such a nature as to make for failure, as such failure can be employed as an argument against the further practice or increase of public operation.

Great Opposition

The Hudson Bay route is not recognized in Eastern Canada as anything more than a matter of local concern. The vast majority of the members of parliament represent constituents who, when not indifferent, are actually hostile to the building and operation of a road to the Bay. All the monetary interests which have investments in the transcontinental lines, all the St. Lawrence shipping interests, all the manufacturing interests of Eastern Canada, and for that matter, of the West as well, all the commercial interests East of the Great Lakes, are antagonistic to the short and cheap route which will be provided by this road for outgoing freight in the form of grain and cattle, and the in-coming freight in the form of manufactured goods from Europe and the Canadian and American Atlantic seaports. Even the

Eastern farmers will not be enthusiastic to see their Western fellow farmers put nearer their common ultimate market, so as to become keener competitors.

The less than a score of members of parliament whose constituents reside in the West, would be powerless to force a reluctant government to provide satisfactory equipment and administration of the road under such circumstances.

Conspiracy for Failure

When one considers that the members of the government, and parliament generally, are still feigning to believe that the period of navigation is not longer than four months in each year, we have a key to the spirit which will be manifested towards the wish of the West for a satisfactorily equipped and operated channel of trade via Hudson Bay. Under any government, so long as the West remains proportionately so weak in parliamentary representatives, the route will be operated for the shortest possible period the public can be persuaded to put up with, while the equipment will be of the most meagre character. There is also a grave probability under such circumstances that the cost of construction will be made such as to present a serious handicap to the proper reduction of rates. Throughout there would be a conspiracy to make the road as ineffective as possible, so as to interfere to the least extent with the earnings of the great transportation companies running East and West throughout Canada,

quarter of a century, build, own and operate nearly half of the transportation facilities west of the Great Lakes, with immense holdings of natural resources to their credit besides, and that too, with no other motive than self aggrandisement, surely five hundred representative farmers could form the nucleus of an organization which would be able to build the road to the Bay in the interest of those who would be asked to participate in the enterprise.

The People's Railway

If five hundred persons could be speedily found who would agree to advance \$10 each toward the preliminary expenses, to sign the articles of association when proposed, and to qualify themselves as shareholders in a Joint Stock Company—formed to secure a charter to build and operate a road to the Bay and provide terminal facilities thereat—by subscribing at least \$100 stock each; and if this group could secure such charter, the rest would appear to be easy.

Would not the government welcome a diversion of this kind and grant a charter?

Would Help the West

Considering that the value of all the property west of the Great Lakes would be greatly enhanced by making the Hudson's Bay Railway terminal port the "Front-Door of Canada," it ought not to be difficult for the group of five hundred to secure at least one hundred thousand persons of small and moderate means to become shareholders. What would not

guarantees from the owners of these that the price should not exceed an agreed upon maximum.

The Scheme is Simple

The proposal herein set forth may almost stagger the public when first presented to them, by reason of its very simplicity and the ease with which it might be accomplished, providing that the leaders of those most deeply concerned, the farmers and other everyday people, could be induced to take the preliminary step without hesitation. And surely if they be worthy of the name of leaders they will not fail to see both the need and the opportunity!

As to the question of financing the road, apart from the general answer that, what two poor and unfriended individuals could do at all, hundreds of representative men might do easily, it might be replied that the same assistance in money or land, and guarantees, which private corporations have no difficulty in securing, would hardly be refused to persons representing and acting on behalf of an enormous body of citizens.

Government Guarantee

It is almost an unheard of circumstance for people to build a railway with their own money. In practice they rely on government aid, direct or in the form of a guarantee of bonds. With the guarantee of bonds behind them, almost any body of men, no matter how small their individual resources may be, could build a portion of a system, bond it, and use the bonds to build a further portion, which would be in turn bonded to meet the cost of further construction, and so on, to completion and equipment.

It is hoped that the delegation to Ottawa will take this proposal into serious consideration, with a view at least, to providing a satisfactory alternative in case that the farmers' request when preferred at Ottawa be not met with a satisfactory response.

May there not be such provision made on the way down that the great delegation will not be dispersed without the taking of such preliminary steps as will result in the initiation of this alternative scheme, provided more satisfactory arrangements have not been made?

Up to the Farmers

Farmers of the West, it is up to you to show your mettle in a momentous time like this. If you think the idea advanced is good, the plan feasible, and the result likely to abundantly reward the effort, don't wait for the opinion or action of your neighbor. Get busy yourself!

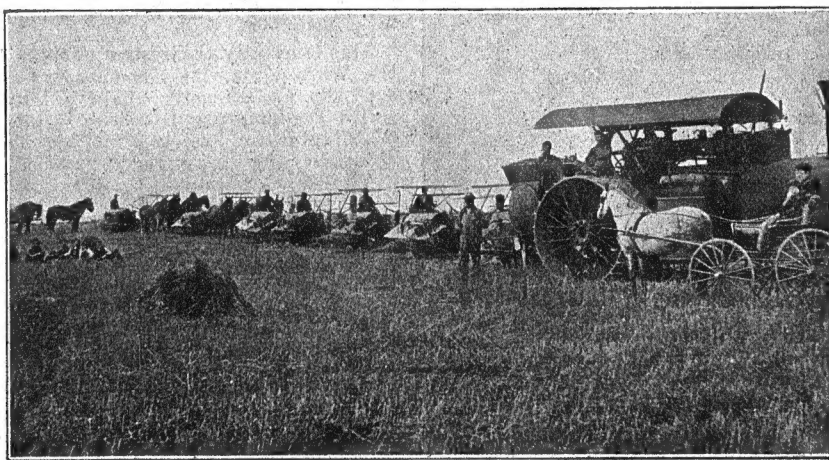
CUT EXPRESS RATES

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—Notices have been sent out from the office of the railway commission's secretary, informing the express companies that judgment in the express rates dispute will be issued within a few days. The judgment is ready, it is understood, but the session of the commission in Montreal held up its announcement for a few days.

"There is no doubt that a general reduction in express rates will go into effect," said an official of the railway commission today. The inquiry into the rates for expressing and delivering charged by express companies in the Dominion resulted from action taken by the government prior to which many complaints that charges were exorbitant, had been received. G. F. Shepley, K.C., and W. S. Buell were appointed counsel for the government and under them the investigation was conducted.

CUSHING TO RETIRE

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 18.—W. H. Cushing, ex-minister of public works, has left for Banff, where he will spend several weeks, as he is not in good health. It is said around the parliament buildings that he will not return as a member of legislature. Yesterday Mr. Cushing had a conference with premier Sifton, and it is said on good authority that Cushing was advised to retire from public life. It is said he will follow the advice, and will send his resignation to the speaker during the Christmas holidays. Many charges have been made against the ex-minister during the past summer, but he has not made any reply.



Five Binders on the Engine and two with horses, ready to start on Lake Side Farm, Dundurn, Sask. Owned by E. G. Hoppes

and with the trade relations between consumers of the West and the commercial houses and manufacturing concerns of Eastern Canada.

Many Opposition Tactics

Were the government to hand over the operation of the road to one of the transportation companies, there would undoubtedly be an understanding with the other lines, providing for as little use to be made of this route as possible. Operation would be restricted to as short a period as possible, impediments to speedy shipment, cost of maintenance and operation would be greatly and persistently exaggerated, and freight rates would be kept up to the highest limit, in order that there might be as little diversion of freight and passenger traffic from the longer routes as the deliberate magnifying of cost and difficulties would ensure.

An Alternate Scheme

Under the circumstances it would seem desirable, even though a reluctant consent to operate the road could be obtained from the Dominion government, and certainly, in case such consent could not be obtained, to provide some alternate scheme.

It appears to be quite within the region of practicability for a company, numbering among its shareholders nearly every man of small or moderate means, whether farmer, merchant, or artisan, who is resident west of the Great Lakes, to be organized to build and operate this road in the interest of the great plain people.

If Mackenzie & Mann, two obscure individuals, without money, prestige, or friends in high places, could, within a

Western farmer give to put his farm as near Liverpool as if it were in Eastern Canada?

The organization of a joint stock company should be along lines which would prevent the capitalistic interests from getting control. Limitations could be placed around the voting powers of stockholders, so that large capitalists would find it impossible to control the election of directors and consequently the policy of the Company.

The result would be that the management would be more concerned in the providing of effective service at the lowest possible cost, than in paying large dividends, a result most devoutly to be wished for in transportation affairs.

Provide for Nationalization

In anticipation of the time when the nationalization of the whole transportation system of the country shall become practicable, the company could be put under guarantees to turn over their road at a price based upon its cost, less any amount which might have been contributed by the government.

Thus the financial aid would not be in the nature of a "private snap," but in that of a "public trust."

The existence of a road operated in the public interest would undoubtedly lead to the opening up of natural resources now untapped by lines of railway, under conditions that would provide that these natural resources should be supplied to the public at prices based upon cost rather than upon an arbitrary value due to a monopoly. That is to say, the people's road would not be extended to provide an outlet for such natural resources without

The Protection Mill

Continued from Page 8

protection had failed in Canada and they were finding fault. I believe we should not let these statements go past." It was finally decided however, to leave the whole matter to the tariff committee, which is in charge of Mr. Breadner.

The Patriotic Tinge

Before closing the convention the manufacturers passed as follows:

"Resolved, That the representatives of the Dominion of Canada at the forthcoming Colonial Conference be requested to urge the desirability of taking immediate steps to bring about reciprocal preferential trade within the Empire, believing that thereby the bonds of union will be strengthened and the British Empire largely freed from dependence on foreign countries for food and other supplies."

At the banquet which was given in the evening, Mr. William McNeill, of Vancouver in responding to the toast "Our Manufacturing Industry" said:

"It has been said again and again that Canada is not a manufacturing nation, but in reply to that I have simply to make one statement, and that is, that there is no other country in the world of the same population which makes half as many lines of manufactured goods as the Canadian people. The manufacturing industries of Canada, what do they mean? 20,000 smoking chimneys, 500,000 busy working people, and more than 500 million dollars of invested capital. It is interesting to know, and I am not going to worry you with figures, that the value of the manufactured products of Canada at the time of the last census amounted to \$613,000,000, greater in value than the combined products of our farms, our forests, our mines, our fisheries and our furs. (Applause.) And then it is worthy of note also that there is no other country in the world of the same population which produces so high a standard of manufactured goods. Gentlemen of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, let us never get away from the word "quality." (Applause.) If we are to hold this market, if we are to reach out after other markets, the word "quality" will be the key note to our success."

Down on Reciprocity

"Let me say, first, with regard to reciprocity with the United States, that we don't need it. Our present tariff has laid the foundation for national industries of our own; it has given us busy factories, well paid workmen, and it has given us an attractive field for the investment of foreign capital. Do you know that 168 of the largest manufacturing firms in the United States have come to Canada and erected branch factories here? That they have invested in our country more than \$225,000,000? Do you know that in the last five years the British people have invested in this country more than \$600,000,000? Gentlemen, if we had no tariff in Canada if we did not give protection to the dollars that are invested in our plants, and to the workmen employed in those plants, we would not have the industrial respect of the United States or of Great Britain which we enjoy to-day. (Applause.) In the second place, the channels of our development have been laid in another direction. For thirty years we sought for reciprocity at Washington, and we sought in vain; refused and repulsed we looked to ourselves, to the great natural resources which we have within our own borders; instead of building our railways from north to south we built them east and west; we have stretched across our continent three great transcontinental systems; we have deepened our canals and waterways; we have subsidized steamships to carry our products across the seas; we have opened up our Great West; we have erected our own tariff wall and have given a preference to the Mother Country."

The Farmers' Advantage

"In short we have bent all our energies to develop ourselves as an important part of the great Empire to which we belong. It is too late, gentlemen, at this hour, and with the great future now before us—too late to listen to the siren song which comes to us from our great neighbor to the south. (Applause.) In the third place, the conditions existing in the United States and in

Cleared, Irrigated and Planted Fruit Land at \$150 per Acre

is the greatest bargain in British Columbia Fruit Lands ever offered. A strong company acts as trustee for your money, and guarantees that we will carry out our promises. The owners of the land receive no money until they have done just what they say they will do. Ten acres of this land will make you independent for life. You can remain at your present occupation until the trees are matured and your orchard will support you and your family in affluence. Whatshan Valley is one of the most delightful spots in British Columbia, with a wonderfully mild climate, superb scenery, good fishing and hunting and everything else that goes to make life worth living. If you wish to take advantage of this

Apple Orchard Opportunity of a Lifetime

let us hear from you at once, as we are offering only a few orchards at this low price in order to open the Valley and advertise the rest of our lands. We can satisfy you on every point.

Beaton & Vezina

305 Enderton Building

Winnipeg, Man.

Canada are too unequal to permit of a treaty, which if put in force on all the lines and products manufactured and grown in both countries would be effective for the benefit of Canada. The Canadian farmer can easily compete with the United States farmer because his land yields 50 per cent. more bushels to the acre, and it is a better quality of wheat. But, when we come to compare the manufacturing industries we find that those in the United States are much larger, that they are highly specialized, and that many of the Canadian industries are still in their infancy. It might be true that a few of our larger firms could compete in the United States market, but there are hundreds, there are thousands, gentlemen, of struggling factories in this country which would be closed up if we had reciprocity in manufactured goods with the United States today. (Hear! hear!) Again, our tariffs are unequal. The average rate on dutiable and free goods imported into the United States is 24 per cent.; imported into Canada 16 per cent.; the average rate on dutiable goods only imported into the United States is 42 per cent.; imported into Canada 27 per cent.; the duty on agricultural products imported into the United States is from 33 1-3 to 100 per cent. higher than the duties on the same products imported into Canada; and on manufactured goods fully 40 per cent. higher than the same

lines brought into this country. Let the United States reduce their tariff to a point where the protection afforded their industries is actually, not theoretically, equal to the protection which we have, and we will sit down at the table together and discuss the question of reciprocity with them. (Applause.) The members of the association had a special train from Eastern Canada and stopped off at a number of the prairie towns to note the development.

BOOK REVIEW

Revolt in Canada Against the New Feudalism

Cassell & Company, London, have in the press for immediate issue a book entitled the "Revolt in Canada Against the New Feudalism." It is written by Edward Porritt, the author of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada; Where Industry Leans on the Politician," and continues the story of Protection in the Dominion from the revision of the tariff in 1907, to which the earlier book was carried, to the uprising of the farmers of Ontario and the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces in 1910. The new book deals with the capture of the Liberal party at Ottawa for the New Feudalism in 1896; the campaign of deception of 1897-1910 to persuade the people of Canada that they are living under a better and less burdensome fiscal system than that of 1879-96; with

the combine and merger eras and the water wagon finance that accompanied the mergers; with the bounty system for the iron and steel industry as it was begun in 1883 by the Conservatives and enormously extended by the Laurier Government between 1897 and 1907; with dumping by one Canadian steel company that has had \$7,500,000 in bounties since 1901; with the sale of Ontario-made farm implements at lower prices in England than in the Prairie Provinces; with the burden that the tariff throws on the homesteaders and grain growers of the Western Provinces; with the attitude of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association order of the New Feudalism towards the people of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; with the Laurier of 1893-94, and the Laurier of 1897-1910; and finally it includes the memorials of the Grain Growers presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in July and August, 1910, and the speeches of the Premier in reply. Arrangements will be made by which this book will be sold to Guide readers through the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide.

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Agriculture as a Profession

The Dignity, Importance and Possibilities

By W. T. TREGILLUS, Calgary

IT HAS often occurred to me that if those engaged in agriculture—whether tilling the soil, raising cattle, or any other of its many branches—only realized the nobleness, healthfulness, grandeur, and the thoroughly uplifting influence it has on them, and understood its absolute importance, we should find fewer farmers dissatisfied with their vocation and more of the young folk would remain on the farm.

Can we find a reason why agriculture—the all-important industry of the universe—does not occupy the foremost position in our minds?

In the early centuries the land was owned by the favored few. These men had no love for the soil and took little or no interest in it; the care of the land was left to their serfs, and these vassals were the stock from which agriculturists descended. As time went on these serfs, who were regarded as belonging to, and part of, the soil, became tenants, and it is practically only since the discovery of the American continent that land could be owned, in any general sense, by the actual tillers of the soil, and the farmers have been able to throw off the servile attitude to which they had been obliged, by the lords and owners of the soil, to submit. Even today in the older and civilized countries the tenants are in a state of servile compliance which is a disgrace to the twentieth century. Be these—or any other—the reasons, the fact remains that the farmer has not lived up to his opportunities, nor has he impressed the importance of his calling on others. Why has not the farmer pushed his calling to the front? Every other occupation has been extolled and forcibly displayed before the public by its followers, yet no other vocation has as many claims for pre-eminence as agriculture.

Agriculture is rated far below its real importance by everybody, and, to his shame be it said, by the farmer most of all. If the farmer does not think enough of the business in which he is engaged to push it right to the front as the chief industry of the country, in fact, the one on which every other depends, no one else is going to do it for him.

R. W. Emerson says: "The first farmer was the first man, and all historic ability rests on possession and use of land"—showing that the calling of agriculture is time-honored, as well as being the most natural and healthful life we can live; the only one in which we may breathe the air of freedom, and enjoy health, space and sunshine. In what other path of life may we regulate to such an extent our own hours of labor, and walk abroad among our fellowmen with a feeling of such absolute equality?

Those engaged in tilling the soil are not subject to the temptation to rob and ruin their fellows, as in so many other lines of gainful endeavor, for in agriculture integrity and absolute honesty must be observed. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap" while true of all men eventually, is strikingly so of the husbandman at all times. When he ceases from the strict work of the agriculturist and becomes a tradesman, then he may be tempted to trickery, but as long as his dealings are with the soil he finds the behests and encouragements of Nature are all and only on the side of that which is recognized as the most worthy in man—the side of truth, righteousness and rectitude.

A Heroic Calling

There is no other calling which is so conducive to thorough-going manliness as that of farming, nor in which he may so nearly attain his full stature. The characteristics which are found in heroes are found also in the farmer—power, or capacity to do things; courage, or the quality to face or overcome obstacles that lie in the way; and faith, that quality that makes us believe that our work will make for us something that is worth working for. Nobody expects the farmer to cringe or curry favor; he is never tempted to hide his opinions in the hope of dealing more successfully with his fellow men, nor is he afraid that if outspoken he will curtail his prospects of prosperity. He may be orthodox or heterodox as to religion, have any shade of politics, may teach any sane conviction at which he has arrived, and neither Nature, on the one hand, nor the

market to which he sells, on the other, will be affected by any of these things. Nature asks only that a man be intelligent and industrious, and the market asks only that his offering be of real value.

In almost every other avocation man is handicapped in the exercise of his most profound convictions. In great corporations presidents and vice-presidents are frequently under the restraint of influential stock brokers, and have to shape their policies to please the heads of their departments. In political life it is even worse—high officers, premiers of provinces, mayors of big cities have often to be deaf to the reasonable complaints of a long-suffering public, stifle their personal convictions, and be blind to the misconduct of other officials, who are supposed to be subject to, but who are, in fact independent of, the chief executive. Who shall say to the farmer "Sow this field with wheat, barley or oats," when, in his judgment another crop should be sown, or it should lie fallow? Who can dictate to the farmer in any particular? He knows that he is not expected to maintain any view, or confess any creed that is not in accord with his deepest convictions; nor to yield to the opinions, prejudices or jealousies of any man or set of men, save only as his conscience may lead him. In what other walk of life has the individual, to the same extent, the right and power to regulate his own life, think his own thoughts, express his own convictions, carry out his own theories and strive, without let or hindrance, to the attainment of his own ideas in so far as this may be done without trespassing on the rights of others?

Agriculture is the only calling in which success is anything like a certainty, notwithstanding the fact that the present methods of production and distribution outside the farm leaves much to be desired, also that almost unthinkable sums of wealth which the farmer annually creates is also annually appropriated by a few powerful corporations.

The percentage of failures in the pursuits of traffic, trade and professions of all kinds, as given by reliable statisticians in old and settled countries is so high that one hesitates to quote them, and, but for the fact that for every man who fails another immediately takes his place, thus clearing away the wreckage, the accumulation would be fearful to contemplate.

If a dozen men set up in any business in a community which can only support three, it is certain that nine of the twelve will fail, and after a fierce struggle it will be a case of the survival of the fittest. If you double or treble the number of farmers in any community you will not doom any one of them to failure or effect to any extent the profits which any one of them may reap as the reward of his toil.

At the present time the consumers are treading so closely on the heels of the producers that if the entire body—and it is a vast array—of business and professional men, who in their present pursuits barely maintain an existence, should move to the soil tomorrow, it would not reduce the profits of those already engaged in agriculture, but would be a great blessing and a benefit to all. A competent business man, or an up-to-date, wide-awake, professional man, from no fault of his own, be starved out of a locality; but who has ever heard of an intelligent, energetic, careful farmer failing to make a comfortable living and providing an independent income—although possibly but a modest one—before being prevented by old age or decrepitude from following his labors?

Farmers' Future is Bright

Every day the importance of the farm and the farmer, as the foundation of our national prosperity, is being more equally recognized, and in no line of endeavor, especially in this country, is there a brighter future than in farming. The intelligent industrious landowner who reads knows his opportunities and honestly takes advantage of them, has a business that is the peer of any the great cities can offer. The man who gathers the fruits from the soil, dealing at first hand with Nature, is the only independent one. The honors of Creation are all in the earth, the air and the sunshine.

If we want to realize the importance of

agriculture, let us briefly consider that aspect of it. Mother Earth is the great storehouse of all things. She has enclosed within her created walls the raw material for everything within the imagination of the human mind. The vegetable kingdom contains the instruments that gather the elements from the storehouse which makes all animal existence possible, and the farmer, by tilling the soil, uses these instruments for bringing into being that which is necessary to maintain animal life.

The manufacturer, although important, simply alters things—transforms them from the raw material that finds its origin in the soil, into required articles for the food and use of man; the transportation company, also important, employing large armies of men and a large amount of capital, simply changes the places of things raised from the earth; the commercial man but changes the ownership of things. The farmer alone, of all the occupations known to man, adds to the common wealth. He is a man among men, with a business so complex and many sided that he touches civilization at more points than does the man who is a unit in a large city.

World Gets Best from the Farm

The world gets its best from the farm. When it wants good things to eat it sends to the farmer and is never disappointed in getting what it wants; if it wants the choicest fruits to the farm it must send, and if it is not plentiful in the East there is the West to draw from. The farm also grows the finest timber, and our mines never fail to produce.

When the world feels the need of men to do great things, it looks also, in the same direction, and from the farm a steady stream of men goes to answer the call. We find them in the offices, in the factories and in the stores of the great cities; they are doing much of the world's work today, and they will always be doing it, and it is to the farmland of this great country of ours that the world is sending her thousands who are seeking homes and prosperity.

The world gets its best from the farms. Let us be thankful there are yet plenty of the best left, and the farmer who throws the environment of the farm around his children provides them with the good to develop their minds, and makes them men and women possessing the greatest gifts of mankind—manly, strong characters and noble ideas.

Possibilities of Agriculture

Now let us consider the possibilities of agriculture. We are at the beginning of an era in which experiment, foresight, skill, invention and learning will transmute as never before the labor bestowed upon the land into wealth, health, length of days and happiness, equal in progress and development to any that has hitherto been accomplished in other lines of industry.

Agriculture will, for progress, take her stand side by side with any or every occupation, notwithstanding that in the past intelligence and mental learning have not been considered necessary. Muscle was considered the all-important feature; but the farmer of today believes in the four "M's"—mind, money, machinery and muscle, but as little of the last as possible.

Those on the farm are realizing that the highest education and the best mental equipment are none too good for the tillers of the soil, and that the brightest and brainiest of our citizens can find full scope for their ability, and ample remuneration in return for the labor expended. It is becoming generally known that agriculture offers immense fields for investigation and development by strictly scientific methods. Successful men with large business experience—merchants and well-to-do professional men—are taking it up as a feature of their summer life, or are exchanging the city life for the life on the farm, finding in serious contact with the soil a worthy exercise of their highest faculties, and reaping from their labor a delightful experience of things actually accomplished; realising in the words of Thomas Carlyle: "The land is the mother of us all, nourishes, shelters, gladdens, lovingly enriches us all, in how many ways from our awakening to our last sleep on her blessed mother-bosom, does she, as with blessed mother arms, enfold us all."

Those now engaged in agriculture are demanding schools, colleges and courses of practical instruction for themselves and their sons which will fit them to make of the farm a plant for the scientific and

skilful production of all that it will yield. The soil is being searched for its mysteries, just as are the sea and stars, and is being made to yield its secrets. Lands hitherto considered worthless are now, by the aid of irrigation, brought to the highest state of production. Roads bad and at times impassable are now, by the magic of mind and muscle, transformed into highways of pleasure and profit.

Loss by Frost

The loss in the production of fruit and grains from frost is being overcome by the production of new varieties of plants which live under conditions which were fatal to the original plants. Noxious weeds are being transformed into valuable foods for man and beast, and what has been attained is simply a foretaste of what will be accomplished. We have the seedless apple, the pitless plum, the white blackberry and the blue rose. "The wizards of agriculture," Webber, Burbank and Hensan, are only showing the way to an era of development which will be as wonderful as it will be profitable.

The pests of plants and diseases of animals, which cause so much anxiety, are being brought under control and cure; information with regard to probable weather is being obtained for our conveniences and profit; if what has been promised by the American weather bureau is accomplished 95 per cent. of the future scientific forecasts of the weather will be absolutely correct, and will be given at least three months, and, possibly for a year in advance. This will give the great advantage of knowing whether a season will be late or early, wet or dry, hot or cold. Starch can be increased in potatoes or corn; gluten can be increased in wheat; if the eggs from our poultry are smaller than we like the size can be increased; if there is not enough nitrogen in the soil we can sow it broadcast with bacteria at a trifling cost, and these microscopic organisms will extract it from the air and feed it to our plants. If for the ordinary crops there is too much alkali in the soil, seeds and plants can be obtained which will thrive even there and return a profitable crop. Drainage is being appreciated, irrigation applied, scientific culture being developed to defy drought; and so all in all the uncertainties of the agriculturist are becoming fewer than those in any other avocation, and agriculture may, in this great country, be entered upon with less capital than any other business which will produce equal returns, and can be made a greater success by those who are determined to make it so, but of course it depends entirely upon the individual, the incompetent, the shiftless and the indolent will always fail; those who have a distaste for the farm, who would tire of the solitude and see no beauty in Nature, and have no interest in the growth of things, in the marvellous development of seeds and the process of seasons—to such the farm would be wearisome and unendurable, and they must seek a livelihood in the cities and busy towns.

Every section of this great Dominion offers its own particular inducements to those who follow agriculture, but none are more attractive than the Western provinces. The recital of some of the not uncommon successes one hears in the Western country—although told in perfect truth and soberness—seem romantic to those who live in the older countries where possibilities are most restricted.

Room for Farmers

If those who live in the congested farming districts and over-crowded cities of the older countries could but understand that we have only about one per cent. of our fertile soil under cultivation, we should have such a rapid settlement as no country has ever experienced.

The citizens of this great new country want to realize the absolute necessity of a prosperous agriculture to the existence of a prosperous nation, and want to impress this fact indelibly upon those with whom they entrust the government of their affairs. History has many examples of the decay of nations due to the neglect of agriculture. The land that was once flowing with milk and honey is now a barren waste; the great Roman Empire, with all its power and civilization, passed into oblivion when it forgot that agriculture was its foundation and main-spring. When but four bushels of grain was all that could be gathered at harvest time from one bushel sown at spring time, her doom was sealed. Such examples should be kept in mind notwithstanding our present prosperity. Those who give thought to questions which make for last-

ing prosperity recognize with regret we are much too prodigal with our natural resources.

We are reaping unthinkable sums of money from the farms of this country, and notwithstanding the exploitation of trusts and combines, the excessive tariffs, market and transportation difficulties, we are rapidly making for a condition unsurpassed by any other class of citizenship.

The social life of the farm is more attractive than ever before, and the improved educational facilities, the labor-saving appliances, the rural delivery of mails, the increased railway accommodation, improved roads and country telephone lines, are daily adding to the attractive features of farm life.

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Trade; its Origin and Use

By F. J. DIXON

TRADES against trade and commerce are so common; the evils of commercialism are so often and so eloquently denounced; that there is a decided tendency, not confined to the illiterate classes, to condemn commerce *holus bolus*, after the manner of the poet Shelley, thus:—

"Commerce, beneath whose poison-breathing shade

"No solitary virtue dares to spring."

In spite of all this excessive condemnation it is trade that has made civilization possible and trade is the greatest of all factors in the extension of civilization.

In the "dim dawn of history" men dwelt upon this earth in small groups, and knew little and cared less about the division of labor and the exchange of products. Hunting and fighting were their principal means of getting a living. Trade and its correlative the division of labor have gradually evolved and become more and more extensive owing to the substantial benefits they bring to the individual and to the human race.

Internal Trade

The division of labor, and internal trade, must in the nature of things have preceded external trade, i.e., commerce. Subdivisions of the primary occupations must have taken place very slowly. Some members of the tribe would doubtless be better adapted than others to make weapons for the chase and, almost imperceptibly, the custom would grow for these members to devote their energies to this work and to receive their share of game killed in return for the products of their labor. This procedure would evidently be of mutual benefit to all concerned. When the tribes reached the pastoral stage of development further divisions of labor would naturally follow, members would become more exclusively hunters, fishers, herdsmen, clothes-makers, implement makers, etc.

Division of Labor

In the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Greece, and Rome there were very few trades and one individual frequently practised several of them. Gradually industry became more specialized, men devoted themselves exclusively to one trade and later to parts of a trade. To-day the subdivision of labor in the processes of wealth production is marvellous and almost incredible, for instance, in a statement issued by the Women's Trade Union League, of Chicago, setting forth the grievances of the striking garment workers, we read "that there are fifty-six divisions to a pair of pants, over sixty to a coat and twenty to a vest." It is this multiple division of labor which enables us to produce such enormous quantities of wealth; renders us as members of society more and more interdependent upon each other; and tends to blend all the people of the earth into one great human family.

"Therefore doth heaven divide

The state of man in divers functions,
Setting endeavor in continual motion;
To which is fixed, as an aim or butt,
Obedience: for so work the honey bees,
Creatures that by a rule in-nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom
They have a king and officers of sorts;
When some, like magistrates, correct at home,

Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad,

Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds,
Which pillage they with merry march bring home

To the tent-royal of their emperor;
Who, busied in his majesty, surveys
The singing masons building roofs of gold,
The civil citizens kneading up the honey,
The poor mechanic porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate,
The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning drone."

External Trade Commerce

Originally the word foreigner had a much narrower meaning than is now attached to it; when the human race was divided into warring tribes all men were foes; trade, and the mutual interests springing from it, has welded tribes into nations and is fast welding nations into

one great conglomeration. As the tangible benefits of internal trade became appreciated men sought for additional benefits by means of external trade. At first men were afraid of each other and the exchange of commodities was conducted upon a mutually distrustful basis. Herodotus tells how the Carthaginians traded with the Lybians beyond the columns of Hercules, on the African coast.

The Carthaginians disembark their cargo, return to their ship, and make a great smoke. The inhabitants come and leave gold near the goods. If there is sufficient left the Carthaginians carry it off; if not, they go on board again, and the natives add to the gold. They do not touch the cargo until the gold has been removed. The Nubians of our day have slightly altered the process; both parties draw up in battle array opposite each other; then between the two bands exchanges are made by a few individuals. Among themselves the Redskins act similarly, but as individuals and under the chief's protection."—"Property, its origin and development," by Ch. Letourneau.

Internal trade enables individuals to produce those things they are best fitted

to produce and exchange them for things which they desire but which other men are better able to produce. External trade empowers nations to repeat the process upon a larger scale. Trade permits men and nations to produce things they do not want and exchange them for things they do want. It enables us to give what we want least for something we want more and is essentially beneficial to both parties. Abolish trade and let each man provide for his own needs and we would soon be reduced to a state of barbarism.

Trade Means Progress

Everything that hampers trade hinders progress, and everything that facilitates trade aids progress. Obstructions to trade are among the most formidable barriers against disarmament and universal peace, and those who foster those barbarous national antagonisms upon which such obstructions are based are the worst enemies of the human race.

Trade obstructions like "Mountains interposed make enemies of nations, who had else, like kindred drops, been mingled into one." Only by the removal of all barriers against trade and the consequent growth of common interest and fraternal sympathy among the various races of people who inhabit this mundane sphere can we hope to ascend the scale of human progression.

"Till the war drums throb no longer,
And the battle flags are furled,
In the parliament of man,
The federation of the world."

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The Horse

FEEDING THE WORK HORSES

Every farmer has his own method in feeding the work horses, and one simply has to visit the barn and take a look at the horses in order to judge his ability in this line. An unsystematic method of attending to horses usually is more responsible for their poor condition than too much hard work. A horse will work hard the year round and always look well if his feed is right and handled with a reasonable amount of care.

Generally speaking, horses work well and keep in good condition when fed on mixed hay, given long, oats and bran about five parts of whole oats to two parts of bran. These two should be mixed and fed dry. On Saturday nights instead of the dry oat and bran mixture a bran mash of from five to six pounds may be given. When horses are on very hard work the ratio between oats and bran should be changed to five of oats and one of bran. A horse should receive about from one to one and a quarter pounds of the oats and bran mixture and one pound of hay for each hundred pounds of the animal's weight. That is to say a 1600 pound horse would get from sixteen to twenty pounds of grain mixture and about sixteen pounds of hay a day. The amount of grain or grain mixture fed depends upon the work being performed. The harder the work the larger the amount of grain fed. This is, of course, subject to change, according to the health of the animals and various other minor considerations, such as degree of fatigue at night, temperature, etc.

The feeding of the horse should follow regular lines and be done at regular hours. In summer the first feed of the day should be given about five a.m., and consist about three-eighths of the total amount of grain mixture to be fed during the day, and about one-quarter of the hay. The noon feed should be about the same quantity. The evening feed should consist of about one-quarter of the grain mixture for the day and about one-half the hay.

Water should be given the first thing in the morning in the summer, again, at between six and seven, at noon twice, at six o'clock in the evening and again at eight o'clock. During the winter the horses do not need to be watered so frequently, but they should always be watered at eight p.m., as they are usually brought to the barn at five o'clock.

AZOTURIA—A COMMON HORSE DISEASE

Dr. H. G. Reid, of Georgetown, Ont., has the following to say about Azoturia, which he states is a common disease among horses during the winter when they are idle. Dr. Reid gives the symptoms and the treatment for the disease: "It is a well recognized fact that farm horses are more likely to suffer from disease during the winter months while they are comparatively idle than during the summer while at work every day. This is especially true as regards azoturia, the main predisposing, always being standing in the stable or some days without exercise. It is very rarely a case of this disease is met with in which those conditions have not been present. It is a disease of the blood and muscles, in which a certain loss of power is always manifested. Often the paralysis is so great that the patient will fall and be unable to rise again. A peculiar feature of the disease is that it requires some exercise to develop it. A horse may have stood idle for some days and be in apparently perfect health; but when taken out of the stable to do some work, the exercise is very liable to produce the disease. If a horse has been well fed during his idleness it always increases the danger of an attack.

Symptoms

In most cases the animals having stood idly in their stalls for some days and well fed, on returning to work shortly begin to manifest irregularities in their movements, usually in from a quarter to a half hour after starting. In mild cases the symptoms suggest rheumatism.

The animal becomes stiff in one leg, usually in a hind leg, sometimes they go decidedly lame. At the same time they will break out in a sweat. In some cases the lameness is very great, the limb will be

dragged along and will knuckle forward at the position, the animal will tremble, sweat and will have difficulty in retaining a standing position, and often will fall to the ground and be unable to rise. When on the ground it will make frantic efforts to rise, and will show signs of difficulty in breathing and fright, and is usually bathed in sweat. The muscles of the loins and hind quarters will become hard, (almost like a board) and very painful. Occasionally cases are found where the front limbs and shoulders are the effected parts, and the hind limbs all right. Another striking symptom not noticed by the casual observer is that the patient has lost the power to urinate, and the bladder is full of a very dark, coffee-colored urine. Constipation is also almost always present. The temperature of the body will be unevenly distributed, the extremities always being cold and the affected muscles warmer than normal.

Treatment

In a severe case where the patient is down competent veterinary aid is most urgently needed. It is very important that the bladder should be emptied, and this requires the use of an instrument which the average man does not possess, and even if he had it, he would not understand the proper way of using it. It is always essential to have the animal drawn on a stone boat or other means to warm, comfortable quarters. Have the body very heavily clothed in order to produce sweating, the more the patient can be got to sweat the better. A pur-

gative ball should be given to start the motion of the bowels, and it is often not safe to trust to the ordinary purgative medicines. Veterinary surgeons usually inject under the skin powerful drugs in order to insure quick and powerful action. If the animal shows any disposition to get on his feet, he should be encouraged to do so, and if necessary supported in slings, but if he is unable to support any of his weight on his legs, to put him in slings would do more harm than good. He should be made comfortable in the lying position, and turned from side to side every two or three hours.

Preventive Treatment

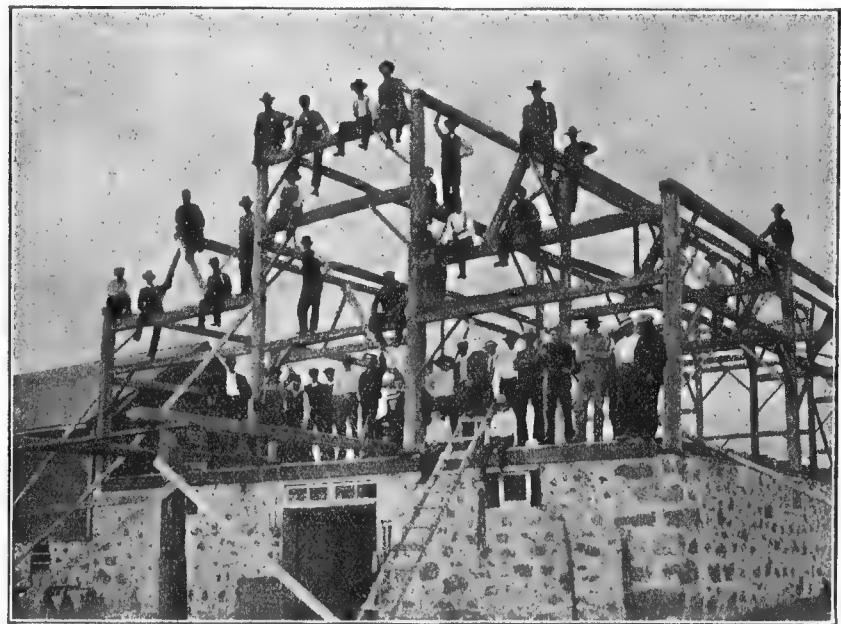
In the first place a horse that gets regular daily exercise seldom or never develops the disease. Horses that are not working should be turned out in a yard or paddock, and allowed to exercise themselves rather than stand in the stable all day. If, however, the owner has not been careful enough in the matter of exercise, and finds he has a horse showing the symptoms already described, the animal should be stopped in his work at once just as soon as the first symptoms are noticed, got into comfortable quarters, even though he has to be stopped on a journey, and put into the nearest barn. He should be very heavily clothed in order to induce sweating, the legs hand-rubbed to equalize the circulation and then covered with warm bandages, and by so doing the owner will give the patient a fair chance to recover, whereas, if the animal is kept going till he falls down he is in a very serious condition, and expert treatment is urgently needed if the life of the patient can be saved. Many a good animal has been lost to its owner by having been made to continue at work, which, if stopped in time, would probably have recovered even without professional treatment.

Ye Old Time Barn Raising

A real old fashioned barn raising is something of a novelty to the West as are many of the old established merry-making gatherings of the older districts. To Neil McDougall, of Cana, Sask., goes the credit of reviving the old-time festivity in his district, photographs of the proceedings accompanying. Mr. McDougall is a Bruce county boy and such scenes were very familiar to him in bygone days, and needing new accommodation for his stock, he determined to erect it in the old way.

So last winter he cut the timber in the Beaver Hills, about thirty miles from his farm, and hauled it in. Besides being a farmer, Mr. McDougall is a framer, and an all round expert with the broad axe. He soon converted the rough poplars into smooth "8 x 8's." They were then all fitted ready for erection. A substantial stone foundation was laid and all was ready for the contest. Forty-five neighbors, with their families, were invited and needless to state all were on deck. Two teams were selected with J. D. McDonald and Allan McDougall as captains. The five bents were in position in less time than it takes to tell about it.

Then the tired and hungry contestants



The Timbers in Place



Ready for the Raisers

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 80 additional single bedrooms, two large poolrooms, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

POINTS OF A BAD STABLE

Horses brought in hot and breathing hard.

Harness stripped off roughly, and horses rushed into stalls without rubbing, cleaning or sponging.

Horses allowed to drink their fill, no matter how hot; or not watered at all. Grain fed before the horses are rested.

Feet not washed or examined until the horse goes lame.

Horses receive no water after eating their hay, until next morning.

Scanty bedding.

Hay and grain of poor quality.

Bran mash not given—too much trouble.

Hayloft dusty and dirty.

Harness unclean; sweat allowed to accumulate on inside of collars.

Narrow stalls.

Horses tied short for fear of being cast, as is likely when they are put up dirty.

Stable close—no ventilating shaft.

Windows dirty.

Manure pit ventilates into stable.

Stalls boarded up high, where the horses' heads are.

Men loafing in the stable in the evening and on Sunday.

No slatted outside doors for hot nights.

Stable foreman addicted to drink.

Worst of all—horses handled roughly, knocked about; general atmosphere of noise and profanity.

Owner never sees the horses taken out or put up.

adjourned to the real work of the day, for which the raising had simply formed the pretext, the dining table. Here the men proved themselves even better demolishers of good things than they were builders. The tables were spread on the lawn and were loaded with all the hunger satisfiers that only farmers' wives know how to prepare.

Mr. McDougall located in the Cana district, five years ago, with his sons, homesteading six quarter sections. Since then he has purchased an additional half section. He is known in the district as an energetic, scientific farmer, practicing up-to-date methods. He has a fine residence and his yard is beautified with maples. Part of the basement is fitted as a modern dairy.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart was delivering an address on "Women in the Home."

"Some of these men," said Mrs. Stewart, "who assert that the new woman is destroying the home, remind me of a certain sea captain who was all the time railing at women for neglecting their homes."

"Once he was asked by a pretty girl, 'Don't you ever get homesick?'"

"'Homesick?' laughed the captain. 'Why I'm never at home long enough.'"

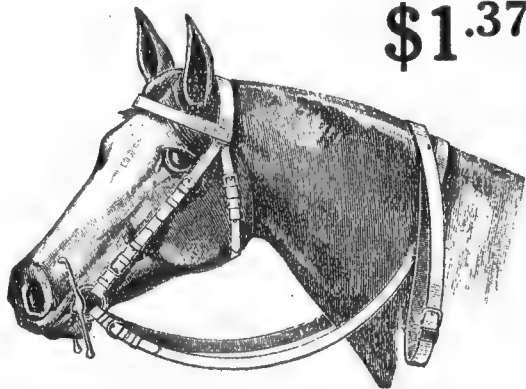
OUR JANUARY SALE

THIS is a part of one of 40 pages of genuine bargains in our JANUARY and FEBRUARY SALE CATALOGUE, which has just been issued. If you have not already received a copy let us know, as it is sure to be found interesting, inasmuch as it shows how money can be saved on many much needed articles. Each year we endeavor to give our customers better values and a selection of goods more to their liking, and each year we succeed beyond our most sanguine hope, because our ever-increasing business improves our buying facilities, and our experience and study of the needs of our customers tell us what they want. You should have your copy of the Catalogue now; if not, it has gone astray. Let us know at once so that we can send you another, and if you have never dealt with us write for this Catalogue, as this is an opportune time to become acquainted with EATON values and EATON service.

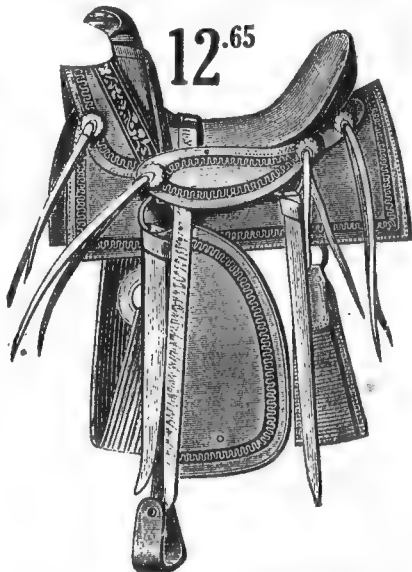
Snaffle Riding Bridle

Complete with Bit

37F3. Single Rein Riding Bridle, made of the best English russet leather, nickel snaffle bit.
Sale Price \$1.37



\$1.37



Weight 15 lbs.

Homestead Saddle

37F4. For father, daughter or son.
Tree. 14½ inch wood tree, Morgan style hide covered, and steel fork.
Skirts. Made of the best skirting leathers, felt lined.
Seat. Solid, leather, nicely scrolled, roll cantle.
Stirrup Leathers. 1¼ inch, to buckle, scrolled fenders.
Tie Straps. 1 inch extra strong.
Cinches. 20 strands cotton front and web back.
Stirrups. Best quality wood
Sale Price 12.65

12.65



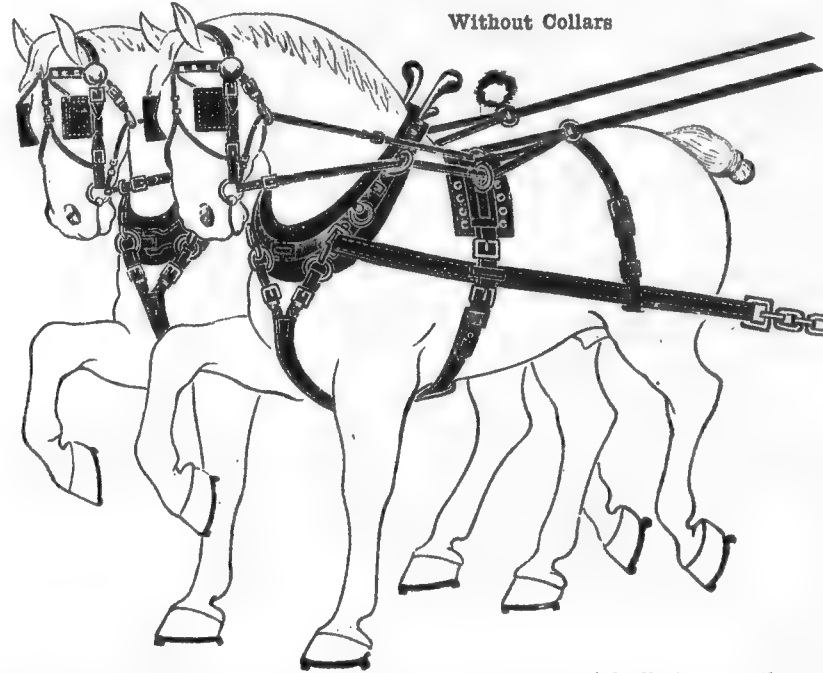
Stable Outfit

37F8. Stable Outfit—4 pieces.
Dandy Brush. With hardwood back, well filled.
Body Brush. Wooden back, extra well filled with fibre.
Curry Comb. Six bar, open back, wire running through handle.
Mane Comb. Strong, celluloid.
Outfit complete.
Sale Price53

.53

Heavy Team Harness 27.25

Brass Ball Top Steel Bolt Hame
Brass Hook and Terrets
Brass Front and Rosettes

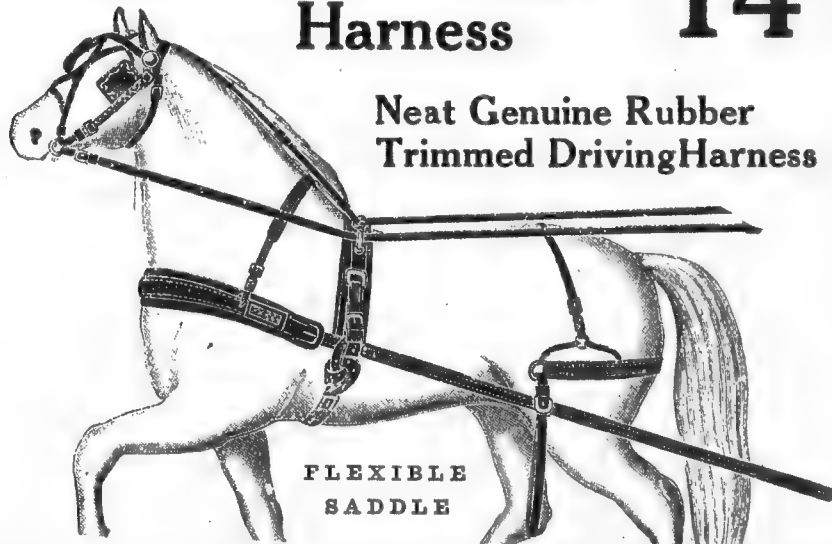


Without Collars

37F1. A Harness that is made from the very best material all the way through. Having the brass ball top steel hame and brass pointed harness would add very greatly to the appearance of your team.
Bridles. ¾ in. check, square blinds (open bridles if desired), flat winker stays and checks, brass fronts and rosettes, split face piece, brass spotted, stiff or jointed bits.
Lines. 1 inch wide, 20 feet long, made from select line stock.
Hames. Famous solid steel bolt hame, brass ball top, brass chain spreaders.
Traces. 1½ inch three ply, running from hame to five link heel chain.
Breast Straps. 1½ inch heavy stock with snaps and iron breast strap slides.
Martingales. 1½ inch heavy stock.
Back Bands. Wide heavy leather with fancy brass trimmed housing, felt lined, 1½ inch billet, heavy brass hook and terrets.
Belly Bands. 1½ inch folded.
Back Straps. ¾ in. wide with buckled crupper, and ¾ in. hip strap.
Trimmings. Japanned.
Sale Price \$27.25
If desired with good well made leather faced collars, add \$3.50
Weight 75 lbs., with collars about 90 lbs.
STATE SIZE OF COLLARS

Sale Special in Single Harness 14.45

Neat Genuine Rubber
Trimmed Driving Harness



FLEXIBLE
SADDLE

37F2. This is one of the best values ever produced by our factory, and in order to sell this harness at such a low price and fully guarantee it we had to buy the material six months ago and have it made up in extra large quantities.
Bridles. ¾ inch box looped checks, neat blinds, black front and rosettes, over draw checks.
Lines. 1 inch fronts with steel billet, 1½ in. hand parts all black or half russet.
Breast Collars. Folded 2 in. wide with 1½ in. layer and double and stitched neck strap.
Traces. 1½ inches x 6 feet, doubled and stitched end to end, made to buckle on breast collar.
Saddle. 3 inch well padded, flexible (fits any horse), leather lined, 1 inch sewn bearers, good strong shaft tugs, folded inside belly bands, outside heavy single strap with billets and wrap around shafts.
Breeching. Wide folded seat with layer ¾ inch hip strap, ¾ inch hold backs, ¾ inch back strap with flax seed stuffed crupper.
Trimming. Genuine rubber.
Sale Price \$14.45
Packed in case ready for shipping, weight 25 lbs.

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WINNIPEG CANADA



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

FOR THE FARMERS

Editor, GUIDE:—Over and above all that may be said in favor of a free exchange of commodities, generally the position, circumstances and pursuits of the people of the West are pre-eminently suited to the free trade policy, for not only the most numerous but also the most valuable of activities there is devoted to the raising of grain, which does not admit of being helped by customs duties. Under these circumstances the imposition of high protective duty on agricultural implements absolutely necessary to the farmer would seem unwise as well as cruel and oppressive. These high duties make monopolies and combines, which are monopolies in fact, possible. And it were sheer folly to hope that having the power, these machinery men would not take the pound of flesh on every chance. Take two cases of proof in the enormous profit that can be made on agricultural implements. Some years ago a person who was testifying before the tariff commission said, "The binders that sell in Manitoba for \$175 sell in Argentina for \$75."

I have by me while I write a carefully prepared statement showing the prices paid and the duty collected on a number of articles of husbandry necessary to a homesteader on 160 acres of land, if he would cultivate it advantageously. The duty on the above amounts to \$213. It is not the duty alone that he suffers from, for because of this duty combines actually exist and these men are enabled to extort from us just whatever they like. The plea that a revenue must be had from something does not meet the case, for while the duty collected on goods coming from a foreign country goes to the government, the enhanced price charged by the local manufacturer in consequence of this duty being collected from his rival, the foreign exporter, goes into his own pocket. The following facts make this plain: The census of 1906 in the enumeration of manufacturers in Canada gives the manufacture of agricultural implements for that year as \$12,835,748. Of this Canada exported \$2,499,104, leaving for home consumption \$10,336,644 worth. That year we also imported from abroad implements valued at \$1,615,123 on which the government collected \$323,026, which indeed formed part of our revenue. But the enhanced price that the local manufacturers were enabled to charge us for their wares in consequence of this duty, amounted to no less than \$2,067,326 which did not go towards the revenue, but into their own pockets. Thus on the plea that we have to impose big customs duties so as procure a revenue, we tax our own people \$2,067,326 for the benefit of the manufacturers and \$323,026 goes to the government. Thus for every dollar that this duty gives to the government we are made to pay \$6.40 to the manufacturers. Would any sane person call that wisdom?

No wonder that the manufacturers of agricultural implements are passionate in their resistance against the remand of this tax. And that they and their friends would have you believe that the feeling against the imposition is neither strong nor general in the West. Is it not true that this tax puts money into their pockets for which they have given no value? And is it not also necessarily true that it takes money from the pockets of the farmers of Canada without giving him value for it? Is it to be thought for a moment that a body of wide-awake, intelligent men such as come from the older provinces to break up the virgin soil of the West, and transform the barren plains into a fruitful field, shall not know what is being taken from them, or knowing

it do not feel the injustice, or feeling the injustice have not the spunk to resent it? I may assure the government that we are all as one man on this matter. There is not a Protectionist farmer in the West. When this government had somewhat reduced the protection that manufacturers had enjoyed under the national policy they compensated them by allowing them a "draw-back" of 99 cents on the dollar of duties on their imported raw material. Now their raw material was no more a part of the binder than the binder was raw material, and absolutely necessary to the men whose finished product is wheat. And in asking for the removal of the duty on implements he is only asking that you do for us what you have so long done willingly for the manufacturers. The customs duties which you remitted to the manufacturers on their raw materials, the many millions you paid to steel companies to promote their enterprise, although decreased by just as much as you remitted and paid. Your yearly revenue, which was largely made up of what fell on the backs of the farming communities. One would conclude from that farming was a pursuit that should be suppressed. It is needless to say that the wonderful success and progress that has attended your well directed efforts in the government of Canada has alone been made possible by the great multitudes of people who have responded to your call and have settled on your land. Cut the homesteader from the West and what would there be left? It is not the men who are most in evidence, the real estate men, nor the land companies, nor the preaching men. It is not the speculator who buys land and holds it till the sweat of the homesteader has made it more valuable, who have produced the happy results and the future hope of the country, and who deserve your sympathy. Now I would pay a well deserved compliment to the minister of the interior. Had the homestead regula-

tions existed from the first which he adopted when he took office, the West would have a very different appearance. One would not find great stretches of country held for speculation or blanketed by scrip. But what about the revenue? Yes, I frankly admit that they must produce a revenue and mostly from customs, and this is the defence that can be urged by one who believes in free trade; and if there was no other means of getting money I for one would say, "Go on and tax us still." But there is.

In times gone by when surpluses were almost unknown in Canada, no party pretended that surpluses of the ordinary revenue should be used to pay for permanent works, but they borrowed the money on long time loans and left their successors to pay it off, and the same plan will be still available. The reason and justice of this is evident. The works so constructed will serve them more and for a much longer period of time than they will those of the present. We all know and have gloried in the fact that your management of our affairs has left us many large surpluses that enabled you for several years to make permanent improvements, without increasing our indebtedness. And we have been told to expect a surplus of thirty millions this year. Surely that spells success! But is it the highest of wisdom? I very much doubt it. In the first place these thirty millions are unnecessarily taken from the people of Canada this year. And the portion of which will be paid by the people of the West costs or is worth eight per cent., while the government could have borrowed this money at about three per cent. But that is not my only objection to surpluses. They are a temptation to extravagance. They open the door to grafts. As they come of high tariff they make combines and monopolies possible, for these reasons the tariff should be greatly lowered and permanent works constructed on borrowed money. But someone may ask, "will it pay to run in debt for permanent improvements?" Yes, and pay well, if honestly and wisely spent. Take the Hudson's Bay Railway as a proof. It is said that it will cost fifteen million dollars. That at three per cent. amounts to \$450,000 a year. I recall several years ago, that Sir Louis Davies estimated that the cost of sending wheat to Liverpool by that route would be eleven cents less than by any other route. Let us estimate for a start that fifty millions of bushels of wheat will go this way. This at eleven cents per bushel amounts to \$5,500,000. In other words you can pay the interest on the railway cost and have ten dollars over for every dollar you paid. But what will it be when the West produces over five hundred millions a year? And that day is not far off. The oppression has been too sore and too long continued to be endured any longer than the time necessary to its removal, and that is this session. We are all resolved and practically pledged to each other to support

no man for a seat in parliament who disappoints us in this matter. Partyism with us is dead. "Handsome is that handsome does." They are our friends who do our will. You recognize the wonderfully rapid progress and growing influence of the West. It takes no prophetic eye to see that the day is at hand when the West will decide the fate of parties and the life of the ministry.

JAMES FINDLAY.

Dinsmore, Sask.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Editor, GUIDE:—I have taken your paper for about a year and appreciate it very much for the masterful and honest way in which you treat matters, and should like to see every one getting it as I am sure it would be to their own interest and welfare to see for themselves where the shoe pinches and suggest remedies put very strongly by you, also have I seen what to do on farms generally. I would like however to see more about the small farmer who is not able to get a lot of expensive implements, such as steam or gas tractors and plows, but for such as myself (ourselves I should say) with five horses and about thirty or forty head of cattle. How should we work our farms (mixed farming) stock, pigs and poultry included? In this country which is young, only six years or so old, there is not much grain growing. The land is covered with trees and brush, and of course requires to be first cleared before breaking, therefore prairie farming is little or no use as an occupation here. I see too much of prairie and little of brush. Remember all Alberta is not prairie. Here is most suitable for mixed farming, for which all farmers go in more or less, a lot of them mostly the less. My wife and daughter-in-law would like to see (say half a page) of good recipes for cooking, everyday cooking principally, and not only fancy goods (eatable). There are no doubt lots of dishes, breads, biscuits, etc., made in different ways by different wives or cooks not generally known. For instance, pork and beans are cooked by some to perfection. How is this done? We do not know. A hint will be useful. You may say there are cook-books. Quite true. But who is to be turning up a cook-book and reading it like a paper, except for the special dishes or occasions? There are farm-books and yet your paper is setting forth ways and means time after time and repeating the same advice again and again to keep it before the farmer. What's good for the farmers is good for their wives! Or others as the case may be.

JAMES LAIRD.

Mountain House, Alta.

THE TARIFF BURDEN

Editor, GUIDE:—In renewing my subscription would say that I have been perfectly delighted with THE GUIDE during the subscription year. You have



Farmyard of T. H. Irvine, Hamlet, Man.

vindicating the interests of the farmers of Canada and more particularly the Grain Growers of the North Western provinces on the elevator question and the iniquitous tariff that has burdened the great majority of the people of Canada making them pay tribute to the manufacturers who are clamoring for more protection. I hope that the delegation to Ottawa who will lay their grievances before the government with no uncertain sound, so much so, that the manufacturers will blush for shame.

CALEB KENNEDY.

Floral, Sask.

THE GUIDE HELPS

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed find the sum of \$1.00 for my renewal for THE GUIDE for another year. I think you are doing a great deal for the farmers at large and others as well. I notice some of the papers printed are more inclined to the farmers' interest than before THE GUIDE was printed. Hats off to THE GUIDE! Follow its teachings and the farmers will come out on top. I enclose a pamphlet in a separate cover that the Massey-Harris Co. is distributing to the farmers out here. I see them trembling in their boots.

JOHN W. McDONALD.

Carlstadt, Alta.

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Editor GUIDE:—In a short time now the local legislature will meet, and one of the important measures to be discussed, and let us hope passed, is a bill to enfranchise the women of this province. A petition to the legislature is now in circulation for signature, and I hope every reasonable man will sign it and help forward this excellent movement undertaken by the Icelandic Women's Franchise League. The reasons advanced for the refusal of equal rights to women are hardly worth considering. Women are bound to contribute their share of taxation, are liable to the law, but when it comes to polling a vote (except in municipal elections) they are told, forsooth, that they cannot exercise the privilege which every member of the male sex is allowed to possess! Is that not unjust and a scandal? One of the most outrageous facts in this province is this: That married women have absolutely no protection against a rascally husband. He can sell everything the family owns and leave his wife and children destitute! He can also, by leave of the splendid British law, will away all his possessions and leave the family without a shilling, or give it to one member only. Such is not possible in Germany, France or the United States, so why allow such a scandalous lax of justice here? You, dear reader, will perhaps say, "I am always comfortable and my husband will not do this to me, therefore, it is not necessary." Perhaps so, but what of the poor unfortunate family that does? Are 50 or 100 families to be left to the mercy of strangers because the majority of households are not in need of repressive laws? Such is the case at present, and there is need for haste in altering such conditions at the first opportunity. Giving equal rights to women will, as a matter of course, change this condition at once. Then there is the demon of intemperance in liquor to fight. How will you fight him? The answer is by the women's ballot! By all means help forward the Women's Franchise League petition and you will have no cause to regret doing so. Urge everybody to support the petition. No taxation without representation! Let that be your battle cry.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

HOW TO HELP

Editor GUIDE:—Find enclosed \$4 for my renewal and some of my neighbors'. I must say we have taken THE GUIDE ever since we received the first sample copy, and would not care to miss a single copy. I think that each subscriber should try and send some new ones when they are renewing each year. It would be certainly helping along a good work. I think it is a grand idea to have a reporter at Ottawa to give us the truth, which should be greatly appreciated by the working classes.

O. E. WELLS.

Senlac, Sask.

NOTICE RE SCREENINGS

The following notice has been sent in by the Grain Growers' Grain Company:

To our Shippers:—Your attention is called to the provision made this season for the cleaning of grain. If the dockage

set by the inspector is 5 per cent. or more, 1½ per cent. is allowed as waste and a separate outturn given for the rest of the dockage, called No. 3 screenings. The cost of cleaning is ½ cent per bushel on gross weight.

PAYS HIGH DIVIDENDS

Editor GUIDE:—Enclosed find one dollar subscription for next year. THE GUIDE pays the highest dividends to the subscriber of any paper I get, in fact, is of more real value to me than all the rest put together. Keep on with the good work. We farmers, through organization and co-operation, and with good sound thought-food supplied by THE GUIDE, are only just beginning to live and be useful citizens. Wishing everything good, and the editor and staff a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

H. N. RUTLEDGE.

Cupar, Sask.

CRUELTY TO STOCK

Editor GUIDE:—Your article, "Who Owns the C. P. R. Stockyards," is appreciated. Something like it was needed to put an end to the scandalous treatment heretofore perpetrated on the poor dumb brutes shipped for slaughter purposes to Winnipeg. To have stock go for thirty hours, even sixty hours without food or water, cramped up in narrow box and stock cars is monstrous. Without considering the tremendous money loss (and this would build a new system of yards every year) look at the cruelty of such treatment. Why has no one had the courage to have the officials responsible for this condition arrested and punished? There are scores to proceed against them. Remember the railway company is responsible no matter how much they try and bluff you and shove the blame where none exists. If they cannot handle the live stock traffic with the present yards (about which there has not been the slightest doubt), make them build others and be quick about it too. The C. P. R. has plenty of funds in hand to do so, but perhaps they want a gentle reminder like two cases at Toronto recently.

OLIVER KING

Wawanesa, Man.

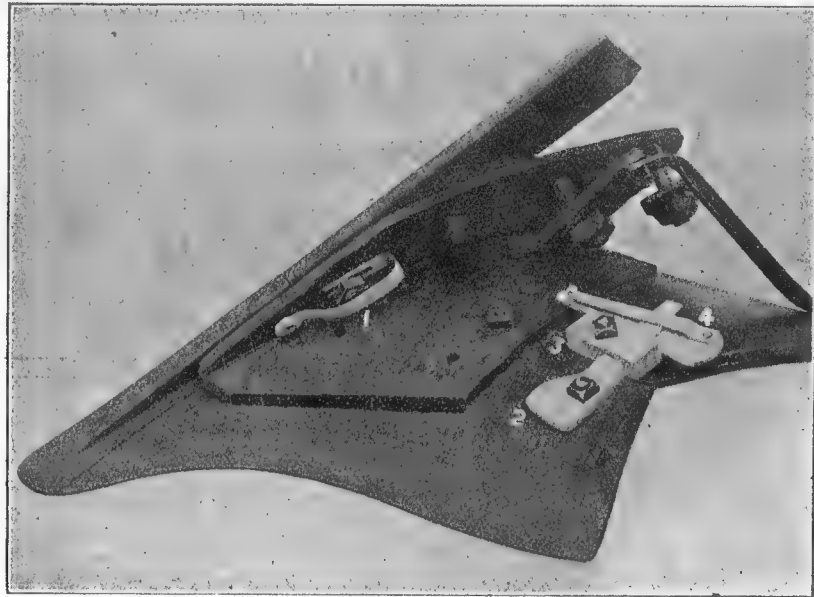
WILL INVITE KING

Toronto, December 14.—The Centenary Celebration Association, of which Col. James Mason is chairman, and R. S. Neville secretary, has called a meeting for Friday afternoon in the city hall for the purpose of organizing for the proposed establishment of a national monument to commemorate the successful defence of Canada against the American invasion in 1812-14. King George will be invited to attend the celebration.

The Parks-Coughlin Plowshare Fastener :

(PATENTED)

ELIMINATES PLOWSHARE TROUBLES



1—Spring Bolt 2—Coupler 3—Bar Lock 4—Wedge Key

It SAVES your TIME and MONEY. The expense for the Fastener is first cost. The expense for Bolts is continuous, with all the extra trouble thrown in.

IT HAS STOOD EVERY TEST IN EVERY SOIL

The wedge key draws the share on and holds it on—in spite of rocks, stumps, or gumbo—until you release it. Change shares in forty seconds. Your boy can do it. Simply lift the plow out of the ground, loosen the wedge key by tapping it at the point with your wrench, remove it, unsnap the spring bolt and lift the share off. Place the new share in position, secure the spring bolt, insert the key and drive it in with your wrench. Easy? Well, Yes! NO BURR TO LOOSEN OR BOLT TO REMOVE. SPRUNG SHARES? HA! HA! HA! A SPRUNG SHARE ORIGINATED THE FASTENER!! Every part is well-made and every set is sold under a responsible guarantee.

You want to know more about this. Write us, giving us the name and address of your implement man, and have the matter fully demonstrated to you. WRITE NOW!

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The Visit of Wee Shadow

A True Story
 By EVA WILKINS

"Oh, Miss Edith, here is a baby screech-owl for you. Want him?"

"Indeed I do," as she stopped on the shaded clay walk and awaited the approach of the Florida youth, who was balancing a tiny owl on his forefinger.

"But, Mr. Stiggins, the little creature is almost dead—oh, please take him back to his mother," Edith pleaded on getting a nearer view of the limp four inches of mottled gray and white.

"Impossible. All family ties are broken. The nest was under the eaves of the laboratory. We fellows did not mean to tumble it down, but just to get the little owls. This might of a chap came fluttering down and I caught him, but the others got away."

"When did this happen?"

"Last evening just after sunset."

"Then, of course, he is hungry. Come, you funny, speckled baby, and I will find something for you to eat—there, pet," and the girl gently removed the owl from his perch, and pressed it against her warm pink cheek.

"You reckon the bird will thrive in a college dormitory?" smilingly asked Miss Edith's escort when they reached the girl's hall.

"Indeed he will thrive in my quiet room among the tree-tops. Now is a good time to smuggle him in while most of the girls are at classes, for he is not strong enough yet to be petted overmuch. He looks like the gray shadow of some happier bird. Shadow—Wee Shadow, that shall be his name. Thank you so much for Shadow, and good-bye, Mr. Stiggins," Edith said as she entered the door of Cloverleaf Cottage.

When Edith reached her high up, sunny room she laid the gray owl on the bed while she made him a nest of Florida moss which she pressed firmly into a small wooden box.

"What do owls eat? What do you want, Wee Shadow?" she had questioned anxiously as she worked.

"I'll try you first with soft bread. Here, dear," said Edith presently, as she seated herself by Wee Shadow's nest.

Firmly the girl forced open the owl's closed bill, and putting a bit of soft bread on the tip of an orange spoon she attempted to drop it into the bird's little, triangular, pink mouth. To her intense relief she discovered that when the bread touched the bird's tongue it would swallow at once.

"Now, Wee Shadow, sit back on your moss, and in two hours you may eat again," said Edith after many swallows had been successfully accomplished.

This suggestion seemed very satisfactory to Shadow, who sank back and dropped immediately into a peaceful sleep, and Miss Edith returned to her studies.

"Oh, you naughtily little pepper-box," exclaimed Edith two hours later when she returned to give Shadow his supper, for on being disturbed he stood erect and snapped his little hooked beak together most viciously.

During his supper Shadow gobbled and snapped, but when he had eaten all

he could, like a dear, ungrateful pet, he cuddled against Edith's cheek and went fast asleep.

The next day Edith decided that Shadow was strong enough to bear admiration, and the other girls were invited in to see him eat. On that day shredded meat was added to his menu, but Edith never permitted anything more.

It was an accident, however, that revealed Shadow in what became his most popular "stunt." Once Edith failed to get the orange spoon out of Shadow's mouth with sufficient promptness, and he shut his curved beak down on the tip of the spoon. Then, perched on Edith's finger, firmly holding the spoon as long as himself at a dignified, downward angle, he stared with solemn, reproachful eyes.

The girls shrieked with laughter when Shadow went through his "spoon stunt," and certainly he was a very funny bird, for his small wings were held closely to his sides, and he had never a vestige of a tail, and above his solemn eyes his pert little ears made corners to his square head, which was quite as wide as his body.

Gertrude, who roomed across the hall, said Shadow's head looked like a little clock, his two yellow green eyes making twin faces that said "hands off" plainly enough.

One morning Gertrude came in, and saying "Sweet one" in her pleasantest voice, reached out her hand to smooth the baby owl's speckled breast.

"Careful, Gertrude; Shadow is never sweet tempered in the morning," said Edith as she saw Wee Shadow getting very erect, but her warning came too late, for as she spoke the bird threw himself on his back and with beak and claws made a fierce attack on the smoothing hand.

"Why, you horrid little thing," cried the visitor drawing back and nursing her wounded hand.

"No, he's not horrid, it's just his nature when he is not acquainted—and sometimes when he is," said Edith as she handed out the cold cream and a bit of soft linen to her wounded friend, and then seated herself beside Shadow's box.

"Now, Shadow, you little sinner, make Gertrude forget how naughty you are," Edith murmured. "Just turn your little head as I move the spoon. That's right; quite around. Some time I shall forget and keep moving the spoon in the same direction, and you will wring your little head off. Now you may do your spoon stunt for Gertrude."

The little bird obligingly performed this act with his usual dignity, turning his "clockface," as she called it, towards Gertrude, until for laughter she forgot to cool her fingers, and quite forgave the wee performer.

The little owl never attempted to fly by day, even when Edith darkened the room, but during the evening study hour Edith would often pause in her writing to watch him stretch up tall and think about flying, and then venture on his little wings. His flight, however, was swift and noiseless,

though at first he did not select his perches wisely, but scratched and scrambled on the smooth, wide chair-backs. Later, all was accomplished so silently that Edith would often be unable to locate him when she wished to put him back in his box.

Sometimes, perhaps, the little owl would reveal his whereabouts by rapidly snapping his bill together when some object in his path aroused his uncertain temper.

"I have been poking Shadow out from under the dresser with this umbrella. He hates to be poked, and he hates this umbrella," Edith exclaimed to Gertrude, who came in one evening to say good-night to Wee Shadow and to ask the cause of such continued snappings.

Edith explained further that she was almost worn out for lack of sleep, for, after a few evenings of flittings, Shadow showed his true owl nature, and many times through the night she was awakened by the falling of some object brushed down by his wings or by the thump of his body against the mirror.

"Now, Shadow, I'll put this orange branch up like a tree, and you must perch on it and keep more quiet at night, and let poor me get a little sleep—are you listening?" So Edith admonished the owl one morning after a night of catnaps. For reply Shadow snapped very hard as though he knew he was being scolded, but he did not reform.

That evening, thinking that a moonlight walk might dispose the restless baby to a quiet night, Edith took Shadow all about the campus perched on her finger. He did not offer to fly but stared contentedly about, and when returned to his orange-branch perch he was quiet until the lights were turned out, when he became very restless. Soon Edith slipped from her bed and found the little bird and cuddled him up against her cheek, talking to him the while.

"Oh, Shadow, dear, if you are not happy here, I suppose I must give you up, but I love you and am never one bit homesick with you for company. You have been here now a week. That is a very little while, and you will have months, perhaps years, to be a grown-up owl—Poor birdie, are you asleep and hearing nothing I am saying?" and sadly Edith slipped Shadow onto his perch and went back to bed.

That evening Edith was awakened soon after midnight by hearing Shadow's claws on the window shade. She got up at once to prevent him from hurting himself, and in the dim moonlight could just discern him clinging to the shade. He seemed grateful, however, to perch on her finger, but she could not quiet him and he kept making little squeaking calls.

"Why, Wee Shadow, why do you make this new call and open your poor little mouth so very wide?" questioned Edith anxiously, as, still holding the little owl, she sat down on the floor close to the screened window. Edith had been quiet but a moment when she heard a gentle stirring among the branches of the oak tree that brushed against the screen. Then came a low, sweet note, and bravely little Shadow answered.

"Oh, I've lost you, my precious pet," Edith breathed, and put the baby owl

up against her cheek. The caress did not quiet the little bird as always before.

Edith turned her head to look more closely among the oak leaves, and was startled to discover that a large owl with noiseless wing, had dropped to the wide window ledge, and was sitting, still and dim, and peering with great mysterious eyes into the room.

Startled as she was, Edith noted with surprise that the old bird was twice as tall as the baby that Edith had supposed to be almost full-grown, so pretty and perfect were his feathers.

Some movement of Edith's in making ready to raise the screen was heard by the owl without, and, with no sound, it disappeared into the oak branches, and again repeated the low, sweet note.

Edith opened the screen, and, after tenderly kissing the little bird, she held it out beyond the ledge. Wee Shadow spread his little wings and flew right towards the call.

"Ah," exclaimed Edith under her breath after listening a moment to Shadow's excited squeaks, for another large owl dropped down into the oak branches, and Shadow ceased his little cries; Edith could just discern the old bird feeding him.

"They are so happy, and I helped them, anyway," said Edith. — St. Nicholas.

LITTLE BALLADS OF TIMELY WARNING

King Joris was a kind-eyed king,
 A dear old, gentle, smiling thing;
 But 'though by nature meek and mild,
 Two things could drive him raving wild—
 Dishonesty, its naughty ways; Ingrati-
 tude, its sting.

Now, in his court there was a man—
 Jones, Royal Court Historian—
 Whom Joris, the compassionate,
 Had raised from very low estate—
 Jones drove for movers, once, a van.

The king supplied all Jones could use:
 Pens, ink and paper, clothing, shoes,
 Food, money, facts, a desk all fixed,
 Five hundred thousand words—well
 mixed—
 And, what I'd like to have, a Muse.

Jones set to work, but, poking 'round,
 A package in his desk he found
 Marked "Punctuations, Use with Care,"
 And, looking in, discovered there
 Of marks, best grade and mixed, a pound.

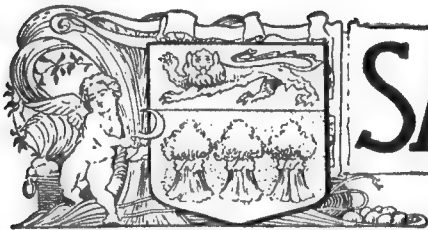
He used them! Not, alas! with care,
 But sprinkled handfuls everywhere—
 Threw commas into b,ut and th,at,
 Poured points in ?Mer:cy: s*e,e t'he
 cjat,
 And rubbed a handful in his hair.

Alas! an Auditor austere
 Took stock for Jorris once a year!
 Of all that precious, priceless pound
 No punctuation could be found;
 Excuses Joris would not hear!

The headsman with one skilful blow
 Removed Jones's head and shouted, "So
 Perish all traitors who would use
 Our punctuations for shampoos,"
 Said Jones—and died—"I did not know!"

WARNING

Children: Think well of Jones's fate
 And learn, while young, to punctuate.
 —Ellis Parker Butler.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

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Saskatoon Conference Papers

The following papers were read at the recent Saskatoon conference of the S.G.G.A.:

OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION: ITS DEFECTS AND HOW TO IMPROVE THEM

(By Wm. Noble)

Let us take the first part, our annual convention. What is it for, and why do we meet every year? There must be a cause that brings us together, or a grievance. So if it is a just cause that we come together for, right well and good, and we shall prosper in our endeavors. But if our cause is unjust, selfish and narrow-minded, not thinking of others but only of ourselves; thinking how we can gather toll from others, probably unjust toll at that, without giving a fair return for what we receive, then the sooner we break up these our associations and conventions the better.

Then we look around and we see other associations who have their annual conventions, such as the manufacturers, the grain dealers and other corporations, and we think that their meeting together is not altogether for a just cause. The manufacturers meet and discuss things that affect us greatly, and they ask, and have been getting, unjust toll from us. Take the grain dealers' association. They were not only asking a just toll but were stealing from us every time we hauled a load of grain into their elevators. So the things got so bad that a few of the Grain Growers met and formed this great Association, and it is growing stronger every year and greater numbers attend our annual convention. For what purpose? The purpose is that we may combat these selfish, greedy, monster associations that are taking this unjust toll in the shape of tariff, high prices, etc. In fact, they are extorting values from us and are not giving fair values in return.

The Association has done some good work, fought hard battles, for the liberty of the selling and handling of our grain as we saw fit. Yet there are many more hard battles to fight. But let us be fair and just towards others and go forth with a united front.

I ask you again, are our conventions a success? If not, then where are the defects, or what is the cause, that they are not a success? It is my duty to point out the defects. You will pardon me if I speak plainly, for as the doctor whom you go to see if you are sick probes to the very root of the disease, so if there are any defects in our conventions I must go to the very root of them to see if there is any disease there that may be cured. So I trust you will bear with me.

First, I think sometimes we are not in earnest. We go with the idea that we must work for the local or district we represent instead of thinking of the province as a whole, for what might be fair for one part might be altogether unfair for the other. I might mention certain resolutions which have come up, but I think it unwise, for we must have patience to listen to the other fellow. Then these long-drawn-out speeches are certainly a defect of our convention, as they are sometimes not altogether to the point or subject under discussion.

Another defect is asking these so-called big public men to address the convention. I have attended nearly all the conventions since we have been an association. I think I have only missed two, and I have yet to see when these big politicians have done any good addressing the convention. But I have seen where harm has been done by their attendance and speeches. They make long speeches, not very often on the most important question we have before the convention, but altogether away from any subject we have before us. If we have any important question and they speak on it, they speak in such a way that it leaves a party feeling in the

convention. So, I would say, keep these big men out, for we can hear them any time other than at our annual conventions, and we are not yet ready to throw away this party idea, and that I think is also a defect in our conventions.

How to improve the convention. Let every one go with the one aim and object in view of helping the other to fight his grievance and not to think we are the only one at the convention. We want to be a united body, to throw away this party feeling that comes up before us. Also to see that the resolutions that we pass are just and fair, and then see that they are placed before the proper person, for it is no use of our meeting year after year and having our wishes ignored. We look to see whether the resolutions that the manufacturers pass are placed before the government in regard to the tariff are acted upon, and we find they certainly are to our cost. Unless some fruit is evident from our labors, our meetings are not a success, for it is by seeing the fruit of our labors that we try to press on. If there is no fruit, then our labors are in vain. So let us be a united people working together

puts private ownership completely out of the running. Private owners are almost invariably manipulators, and the placing of storage facilities in their hands gives a splendid opportunity to tamper with the goods they are handling as warehousemen for their own profit, and the resulting loss to the producer. This fact alone puts private ownership from consideration.

The term "Public Ownership" is synonymous in the minds of some farmers with "Government Ownership," but I need hardly say here that such is not the case, and therein lies the disadvantages of public ownership. I take it that public ownership would entail a board of trustees in each municipality elected by the ratepayers, the borrowing of money on debentures, a direct tax, and all the paraphernalia of the school district. There one can see a number of drawbacks, chief among which would be the cumbersome machinery of such a system, the general antipathy to further taxation, a difficulty of obtaining a uniform system, which I believe is a very important part of our ideal. Moreover, a public owned system would require the same amount of supervision from some central point as would a government system.

Now I come to one method which is



"Doing Chores" on farm of Hugh Steel, Windthorst, Sask.

for the good of all and the putting down of all oppression. Then our annual conventions will be a success.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP PUBLIC OWNERSHIP, CO-OPERATION, PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

(By Chas. Dunning)

I must crave your indulgence for a few excuses before presenting my subject. The main excuse is the extremely short time I had for the preparation of the paper, the letter from Mr. Green only reaching me on Saturday morning last, owing, probably, to some delay in the mail, as it was mailed in Moose Jaw on November 2. I think you will agree with me that to condense such a subject as the one allotted to me into the space of from seven to ten minutes, to quote from our worthy secretary's letter, is a laborious process, and one involving a greater length of time than one clear day. Moreover, I feel somewhat in the position of the boy who started to teach his grandfather to eat peanuts, in attempting such a subject before an audience of such veterans as yourselves.

The great conclusion we wish to arrive at, as I see it, is contained in the closing paragraph, "Which is the most likely to develop our ideal?" The easiest and shortest possible way to arrive at a conclusion on this point will be to consider the comparative disadvantages of each system, as the one showing the least disadvantage is undoubtedly the closest approach to our ideal.

One might fill up a day in reciting the disadvantages to the producer through private ownership of elevators, so I will just mention the one which

strongly upheld by many of our best men as an ideal solution of our storage problem, viz., co-operation. After listening to Mr. Partridge on the subject of co-operation, one is tempted to almost believe it to be the cure-all. And yet, let us take the nearest approach we have had to it in the elevator business, viz., farmers' elevators; and can they be described as an unqualified success? One of the great drawbacks of a co-operative system would be that it would not spread and become a monopoly so quickly as government ownership, and would therefore be liable during its infancy to the attacks of the elevator combine. You may ask why co-operation should not spread quickly. I reply that the farmers of my part of the province at least are not educated up to the co-operative idea. That very independence, which is the Saskatchewan farmers' boast, seems to militate most strongly against it. While an ardent believer in co-operation myself, I yet am compelled to agree with the statement made by Prof. Ten Eyck of Wisconsin University when he wrote: "Co-operation cannot make very great strides in Canada until the era of great individual opportunity has passed." Therein lies our greatest impediment. The individual farmer, finding a wealth of opportunity in the undeveloped state of our land, is difficult at present to convince of the necessity of co-operation, thinking, as he does, that though he may be bled, still he can draw a fresh supply from the rich land of our provinces. Therefore, while being an ardent believer in co-operation, I must admit that its greatest drawback as a solution to our elevator problem is that the farmers of the province would not

take hold with sufficient strength to make a co-operative system a success.

Now we come to government ownership. That system is not without its disadvantages or drawbacks. Its great weakness, I am told on every hand, lies in the danger of it being used as a part of the party machine of any government which happens to be in power, and also that it would give said government power to fill vacant positions with its own political jobbers, and by this means impair the efficiency of the system. This is, I think, the sum total of the disadvantages of government ownership. A glance over the respective systems we have discussed might show co-operation and government ownership running very close to each other for first place as having the fewest disadvantages, but the fact of co-operation being a little premature at this time is hard to overcome, and the difficulty with government ownership is not so hard, for the government are our servants, elected by us, and on us falls the responsibility of their wrong-doing; and I venture to predict that the farmers of Saskatchewan would take such a close interest in the working of government elevators that swift retribution would descend upon the government which allowed the efficiency of the system to suffer or graft to enter in.

Now, gentlemen, I have been compelled to finish my paper on the train and must once more apologize for its shortcomings, and can only express the hope that it will open a profitable discussion. In conclusion allow me to say that I hope that we can approach this great question in a broad spirit, a spirit of compromise. I have noticed a tendency among farmers discussing this subject to differ on somewhat minor matters, and kind of sit away off on the fence and refuse to advance unless their individual ideas are not adopted. Here is one of our greatest needs, viz., that of a broad-minded willingness to compromise among ourselves.

THE PARTY SPIRIT AND WHAT OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS IT SHOULD BE

(By John Evans)

It is with diffidence that I come before you with such a subject. It is large. It is difficult, and one that has to be approached with great care for several reasons. The party spirit in Canada is very strong. Every man feels that he belongs to one or other of the two great parties. I believe a very large percentage of our people blindly follow the name without even taking the trouble of ascertaining what the party they consider themselves belonging to stands for. Whether they stand for a progressive or a retrograde policy. Whether they stand for the principles they propound to the electors at election time. Or even if they stand for anything at all. It is doubtful if nine out of ten electors could tell you if they were asked what the names liberal and conservative mean. If asked to define liberalism, I believe the average elector will tell you it is all that Laurier says. In fact, I would not be surprised if he said that Laurier was liberalism. If asked to define conservative, I believe he would say Sir John A. Macdonald.

We may go as far as to name the national policy. But farther I believe the average man could not go. A great lack of public spirit exists among the electors of Canada. The average man is not a reader of current topics, nor does he take an active part in the government of his country. He not being a reader, cannot discuss the questions of the day as they arise. His outlook is narrow. His capacity for thinking along lines that should be of the greatest importance at the present time for himself, and later on for his children, is hampered by the fact that he has narrowed his vision intellectually by either not reading at all, or reading trash or local partyism calculated to destroy independent reasoning.

I have said that the party spirit is strong, but the majority of electors today ally themselves to one party or the other, either because their fathers voted for that party, or else some politician with more gifts than logic has been able to carry all before him. But notwithstanding all that I have said about being blindly attached to one or other of the parties, there are hopeful signs that in the West at least and especially amongst the farmers, that an independent thinking spirit has crept in. Some of us have come to the conclusion that neither the liberal nor conservative party is quite good enough for us, as they stand to-day. I have said that too many of our people are blind followers of party without considering what their party stands for. It is a most important thing that our people should know exactly what issues are between the parties. What each one stands for, and why we vote for that party. To prove that each elector should possess this knowledge, let us take a survey of what the two great parties did in the past and do to-day stand for. Perhaps the question of provincial rights will suffice to give us an illustration. These are bare facts and given without prejudice. It is not so very long ago that the liberal party were the champions of provincial rights as far as Ontario is concerned. Sir O. Mowat is revered for his strong liberal principles and his fearlessness in upholding the same, and strong man that Sir J. A. Macdonald was, Sir O. Mowat was stronger and conquered not because he was eloquent and polished of speech but because he was right. In 1896 Sir Wilfrid was the champion of provincial rights in the cause of Manitoba. To-day there is a strong provincial rights party in Saskatchewan, and it is opposed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, notwithstanding that in 1896 the liberals were the provincial righters.

I have always associated free trade with liberalism, but last July it was plain to any one that the farmers of Canada had been sorely disappointed in the liberal government as far as that great question is concerned. Under the regime of J. A. Macdonald, the liberals said that the people were being robbed, which was quite true, but to-day they are being robbed to a greater degree. So why should our electors vote for the one party or the other without ascertaining what they stand for?

I have said that there is an independence among us in the West, and I believe it is mostly due to the Grain Growers' Association and their organ, the Grain Growers' Guide. Our people are being educated to their own interests, not to the interests of the politicians. Now the question arises, what are we to do with our franchise? Are we to use it for the benefit of one or the other of the parties, both of which have miserably failed us? It has been the custom in the past to smile at farmers' organizations, and there have been very few farmers organizations in Canada that have not been the subject of derision in certain quarters. It is a great tribute to the farmers of the three Western provinces that their organization has passed beyond the stage of derision. There is nobody smiling at the G.G.A. now. When the farmers speak unitedly governments sit up and take notice. If twenty-five or thirty thousand farmers have brought things to this stage, what will be the situation when we can be numbered by the 100,000. Now day by day it is becoming more apparent that the right attitude of the farmer is to drop party politics. What will it benefit us if we get the 800,000 farmers in Canada into our great organization if the old political parties will be able to divide us up. This they will be able to do, not so much perhaps by appealing to the loyalty of the farmers to the old time honored party to which their fathers belonged

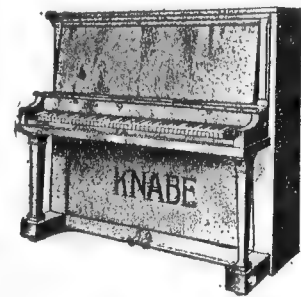
as by clouding the issues which are of vital importance to us as a class, with other things—the bringing in of which will tend to belittle our demands and possibly divide the house against itself.

Now take for instance, the tariff. We will suppose that the liberal party is on our side, or pretends to be. The same party stands for a Canadian navy. Well we will vote for that party because it pledges itself to lower the tariff, all other things being equal. But the election is to be fought out on the navy question, and we will suppose that though we are for tariff reduction, we cannot vote for the party that will give it to us because we in principle are opposed to the navy. Well, the first thing the politician will say is that the farmers do not want tariff reduction or free trade. Then what are we to do? What door is left open to us? This one, and this one only. We must have a platform of our own, well built, every plank clearly defined. A platform that from its very construction it will be apparent to everybody that a square deal is meant to all. Then when nomination day comes around we must not look for professional men, such as doctors, lawyers, millers or manufacturers to represent us. But since our principles and demands are clearly defined we must send our own men to the places where our principles must be upheld and our demands become law. There is a great duty ahead of us at the present moment. The U. S. is offering us reciprocity. They are offering us free trade on implements. Now we know that neither of the two political parties desire reciprocity, much less free trade. There is to be a conference of representatives of both countries (already taken place). Borden we know believes in adequate protection, whatever that is. Laurier, as we all know is only yielding to public opinion. He has made it clear that he is not anxious for reciprocity. He can, if he chooses, block negotiations and leave us where we are with the trade barriers still high against export and import business. Who is going to say that this conference is not merely formal nonsense? We believe that the U. S. is in earnest regarding this business.

Who is at Ottawa to watch that our representatives will not go to this conference with a pre-arranged policy of disagreement? In view of this, I ask what should be our attitude towards partyism? Abolish it. Cut it out. Elect our own men. Be independent. If we cannot secure the reins of government entirely, hold the balance of the power at Ottawa. If our people are not sufficiently educated yet to do this in its entirety then let us do what we can and in the meantime let our motto be "educate and organize." Call that partyism if you like but it will be a farmers' party, and that means that we shall then in Canada have two parties. As it is we have only one, although called by two names, and whose business it is to keep the farmers and the toiling masses divided up on those two names for the benefit of themselves and others with whom they make a bargain to scratch each other's backs. To say that there are two parties at present is either ignorance of affairs or an attempt to hide matters as they stand. If there are two parties then there must be some great issues on which they are divided. Those issues do not exist. Can we as a class any longer afford to be divided up by two factions which in reality is only one party? What have the laboring man and the tillers of the soil benefitted by strict adherence to party for the last thirty years? What is the expectation of the toilers for the future by following the same blind adherence? This blind adherence has in the past been due, I must admit, to a lack of intelligence on the part of the electors, although to some extent it still exists.

I do not believe that our politicians can again say that if we are not getting our rights it is because we have not asserted ourselves. Whether we form a new party or whether we go on calling ourselves liberals and conservatives, one thing is necessary. We must as a class have a well defined policy. That policy must be such that the whole class subscribe to, with rules and articles that will be apparent to all that justice and fair play is meant for all. Then whether we send our men to Ottawa as liberals or conservatives, or in one united body, the effect will be much the same, and they will be known as the farmers' party, and will be feared as such if we send men of integrity whose aim will be government of the people, by the people and for the people.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE INFLUENCE OF OUR ASSOCIATION ON THE PRICE OF GRAIN

(By A. Knox)

The subject which our worthy secretary has allotted to me is "The influence of our association on the price of grain," and considering its importance, I have no hesitation in telling you that it is with fear and trembling that I attempt to discuss a matter on which many of those present are better posted than I am. It is a subject which appeals very strongly to the most of Grain Growers. In fact it is practically the goal of our endeavors. No doubt there are some other very important side lines, but I think you will agree with me when I say they all pale in significance when confronted with the all-absorbing topic—the price of grain. It does seem a pity that the filthy lucre end of the argument should outweigh everything else, but I am not going to sermonize just now although this I will say: that the two or three cents at the tail end of the price of a bushel of wheat which I obtain for standing up for what I know to be my just rights is far more gratifying to me than the same amount at the front end of the price. This is the thought which I would like you to bear in mind. If I can convince you that you are now receiving a better price for your grain than you would be getting if the Grain Growers' Association had never come into existence.

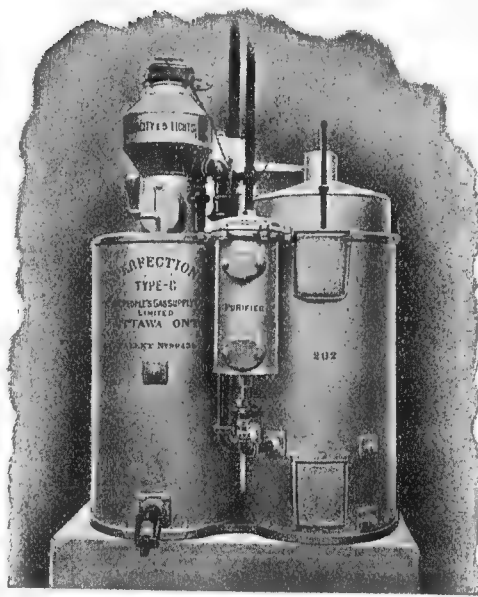
Those of us who were raising wheat prior to 1901 know something of the depressing effect which the organized elevator interests had on the price of grain. When they looked on the scattered, struggling, unorganized grain growers of these Western plains as their lawful prey, or in much the same fashion as the Indian hunter at one time looked upon the buffalo which preceded the grain grower. However, there is this difference. The grain grower did not become extinct.

The year 1901 should be memorable in the annals of grain growing in the West, as it was in that year that the first move was made by the farmers to organize themselves, and make a stand for what they knew was theirs. What first brought the new organization into prominence was the forcing by the aid of the law of the railway and elevator companies to follow closer the provisions of the Grain Act. But not satisfied with that, the association then set about having the Grain Act amended, and if there is one thing which has enhanced the price of grain more than another it is the present system of car distribution, which as an amendment to the Grain Act is undoubtedly the result of work of the Grain Growers' Association.

I might go on and enumerate in a more or less detailed fashion some of the more important changes which have been brought about through the efforts of this body, but the findings of the grain commission, the amendments to the Grain Act, the prosecution of the Grain Exchange, and the appointment of the elevator commission are all well known to you.

It has been stated, and in my own mind I am firmly convinced that it is a fact, that owing to the work done by the association since its inception in 1901, we are today receiving for our wheat at least ten cents per bushel more than we would otherwise have been getting. As I stated before, this ten cents, while it may not have any more purchasing power, is far more gratifying than any other ten cents of the price, and the very fact that the farmers of the West are now organized as an organized body, able and ready to stand up for their rights whether they get them or not, is one which should not be lost sight of, and I believe it has a healthy effect, not only on the Grain Exchange, but also on our legislative bodies. If time permitted I could tell you of how the organization was the means whereby the farmers of the Prince Albert district materially improved the prices paid by the local mills on more than one occasion.

Above all this there comes a thought, which, while it may be a little outside of the title of this paper, is worth considering. It is this, that the association has a beneficial effect upon us as individuals in that it not only teaches us to stand up for our rights but to be more self-reliant and independent, and also that our calling is just as respectable, far more elevating, and with far greater opportunities for using our independence than any business man could ever hope for. So that not only do we benefit financially, but we are better men and better women because of the existence of the Grain Growers' Association.



LIGHT

Coal Oil Lamps give very poor light, Gasoline is dangerous, and Electricity and City Gas is impossible in the country.

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MARQUIS MEETS

Marquis Association met on December 8. We had a very lively meeting, it being the day after the Moose Jaw convention of the Grain Growers' Association. Mr. La Londe, our president, was down to the convention and gave us a very interesting address on the doings of the gathering, and then we had Mr. Moffat, of Carrol, Man., address us regarding the need of organizing the Grain Growers' Grain Company stronger, and he sold considerable shares for the company before he left the hall. Then we had last, but not least by any means, W. H. Powell, of Swan River, Man., who has been sent to Moose Jaw district to organize for the Home Bank. Mr. Powell, being of a genial disposition, takes well amongst the farmers. He was sent to Moose Jaw to sell five hundred shares and when he sold them the Home Bank would open up a bank in Moose Jaw. Well the bank has started and Mr. Powell sold considerable over 1200 shares and everyone sold to farmers of the district.

ALEX HENRY, Sec'y-Treas.
Marquis, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

Regina, Sask., December 15.—For the last time the provincial legislature met this afternoon in the large hall of the postoffice where for the last three sessions the house has found a temporary home. The third session of the second legislature of Saskatchewan was opened at 3 o'clock by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Brown. Only a small number of the members were present.

The speech from the throne made reference to the general prosperity that has attended the province since its establishment, following which profound regret was expressed at the death of the late king, coupled with expressions of loyalty to George V. Mention was made of the progress of the work in connection with Saskatchewan university and the approaching completion of the new parliament buildings, as well as to the acquisition of a site near North Battleford for a provincial asylum for the insane.

Among the items of legislation foreshadowed by the speech are the bills dealing with grain elevators, workmen's compensation and insurance.

The house adjourned almost immediately until January 17, when it will reassemble in the new parliament buildings.

ROADS IN NORTH

Edmonton, Alta., December 13. —Grand Prairie settlers have now direct connection with Edmonton via a new road just completed into Medicine Lodge on the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Edson.

The new road now stands complete from Medicine Lodge up to the intersecting point with the Little Smoky River. From there on the trail is a winter one on the river.

Two government gangs are now at work on the northern end of the road completing the road as a summer trail, and by the time spring arrives Grand Prairie settlers will be able to come into the Grand Trunk Pacific over a road that is as good a wagon summer

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Warmer than back plastering at half the expense. Indestructible by decay—not inflammable. Repels moths, insects and vermin. Sample sent to your address.

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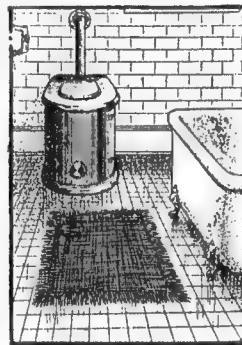
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LIVE AGENTS WANTED

road as any of the roads south of Edmonton.

The provincial government this year is estimating \$20,000 more for the construction of colonization roads. About \$10,000 has already been spent. The \$20,000 will be mostly spent in the construction of roads in northern districts.

the service will be represented, and as well as infantry, artillery and cavalry, there will be a contingent representing the Northwest Mounted Police.

The militia council will at once commence the task of organizing the coronation contingent.

AFTER MANY TEACHERS

St. John, N.B., December 15.—W. K. Stewart, a member of the board of education of Alberta, is here to sail on the Empress of Britain for Ireland to engage one thousand school teachers for Alberta and Saskatchewan. As the force of teachers is constantly depleted by marriage, Mr. Stewart says he will try to get at least a certain number of his new recruits to sign contracts to teach for a stated period.

Don't put resin and other such substances on the leather of a cone clutch as they give only a temporary benefit and are injurious to the leather. Resin also becomes heated by friction.

MILITIA FOR CORONATION

Ottawa, Ont., December 15.—Canada has been invited to send a militia contingent 700 strong to represent the Dominion at the coronation of King George in June. The invitation reached Ottawa today and will be at once accepted.

At the coronation of King Edward, Canada was represented by a contingent which numbered something less than 600 men.

The contingent which will be picked for the coming coronation will be carefully selected. Every part of the Dominion will be drawn on for the very best men in the militia. Every arm of

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

H.H.—I had my land listed for \$26.50 per acre and the agent sold it for \$27 and agreed to take \$80 for his commission on the first contract, and after selling for \$27 he kept the additional 50 cents per acre, saying that \$26.50 was the full amount that he got. Now I was not willing to sell at \$26.50 unless it was impossible for him to get more, but he sold at 50 cents per acre more, and will not pay me the additional sum. What can I do to get what is due me?

Ans.—If your agreement was written in the terms that you state you could hold the agent liable; but if not he would be entitled to what he got over the upset price.

REGISTERED LETTERS

E.B., Sask.—Can a letter not registered be traced in the mail?

Ans.—No. They must be registered before any record whatever is kept in the different offices through which the letter passes.

MACHINERY NOTES

T.A.R., Sask.—About a year ago I bought a wagon from a machine company, giving two notes for it payable November 1, 1909 and 1910. I paid the first note when due, and on the 30th of September, 1910, I wrote to the company, stating that the wagon was not giving satisfaction. They said they would send a traveller to investigate, which they have not done, but have sent me two notices to pay up. Can I deliver the wagon back to the agent from whom I bought it and demand my second note?

Ans.—Information supplied is not sufficient. We would need to have a copy of contract under which wagon was purchased and particulars showing in what respect the wagon is not satisfactory. The agreement of the company may protect them from any claim for defect in wagon or it may be that there is a limited warranty in agreement, and defect may not come under it.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

HORSE WITH DISTEMPER

W. H. Cox, Crandell, Man.—I have a horse six years old which had the distemper last July. There was a lump about the size of a goose egg on the side of the neck near his ear. It never came to a head and no matter ever escaped from the nostrils. About the first of October he began to fail very fast and his hind legs swelled up as high as the hock joints. He has a good yard to exercise in and is out three or four hours daily and well fed.

Ans.—Have the following made up:
Tincture of digitalis, 4 ounces.
Tincture of nux vomica, 5 ounces.
Spirits of ether nit, 8 ounces.
Mix well and give two tablespoonfuls in a pint of water three times a day before feeding; also these powders:
Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces.
Make into sixteen powders and give one in each drench. If the lump on the jaw is still there apply the following liniment night and morning:
Liquor ammonia Fort, 4 ounces.
Oil of turpentine, 4 ounces.
Raw linseed oil, 4 ounces.

LAME MARE

Subscriber, Bowman River.—I have a mare six years old, lame in left hind leg when starting, more so in the morning, and has been thus for the past three months. Is it the feed, as I can't see any blemish? I feed a little over a gallon of oats daily. Will poor water be the cause of her lameness? She does not swell much by standing inside. I work her all the time.

Ans.—Have your mare examined by a veterinary surgeon as I think your mare is developing a loin sprain. I don't think the feed has anything to do with the lameness.

COLT WITH OAT CHAFF IN EYE

W. McMahon, Plessington, Alta.—About one month ago a two-year-old colt got an oat chaff on the eye ball. Have tried burnt alum and have also tried to rub it off but without success. The eye was covered with scum which has gone away and only a little remains on the affected part; please prescribe.

Ans.—If possible have a veterinary surgeon remove the chaff from the eye ball. Put a little of the following lotion in the eye twice daily:
Sulphate of Zinc, 5 grains.

MUST PAY TAXES

G.T.G., Man.—I cancelled a man's homestead and got it last November and took possession of it in May. I tried to get my name on the Municipal Voters' list and was told that the former occupant's name was still on, and could not be changed till the following summer, when the assessor came around. I have received notice to pay taxes on it, and the election is coming off next month, and I have no vote on my homestead, while the former occupant has. Now, the question I want to know is: Am I compelled to pay taxes or not?

Ans.—You will have to pay taxes.

A FAIR DEAL

F.R.R., Sask.—I have leased a farm, part stubble and part breaking, not being disced. There being no agreement concerning plowing, should I leave as much plowed as when I took possession?

Ans.—All things being equal, yes.

HAY MEASURES

L.D.C., Lake View, Alta.—Please give to me the standard for measuring wilted hay in the stack after standing thirty days?

Ans.—There does not seem to be any standard measurement rule. The one most adopted is: From the average overthrow deduct the average width, take one-half of the remainder for the height, multiply the width by the height, and this by the length, the result will be the number of cubic feet of hay in the stack. Six hundred cubic feet as soon as stacked, five hundred and twelve thirty days after.

W. C. Cynessa River, Man.—Please state the proper quantity of oats and also of barley to be sown to the acre on old land?

Ans.—If the land has lost much of its fertility, one and a half bushels of oats will be a sufficient quantity to sow per acre and the same for barley.

E. B., Sask.—Would a 14-16 R.H.P. gasoline traction be too large or expensive for say one drill and two or three sections of seed harrows or a disk and two or three seed harrows and a binder?

Ans.—The above engine would be about the right power for the work you desire it to do.

E. B., Sask.—Will a small traction engine pay on a farm to do everything. Draw grain to market. Plough, harrow, sow and cut grain?

Ans.—Yes, provided the engine is properly run and there is sufficient work to warrant its use. In drawing grain to market the nature of the country will have to be taken into consideration and the condition of the roads, as it would not pay unless good substantial loads were taken at each trip.

E. B., Sask.—Will the marketing of grain pay with the same engine?

Ans.—Yes, if you can take good substantial loads at each trip, that is if the condition of the roads and the nature of the country will allow you to.

Fluid Extract of Belladonna, 15 grains.
Distilled Water, 1 ounce.
Mix well.

MARE WITH SORE FOOT

Adam Green, Ashville, Man.—I have a mare which is in good flesh but has a sore front foot and is very lame on it. The wound keeps breaking out just below the hoof, runs matter and is very sore when touched. She has been troubled for the past five months. Have looked the foot over but can't find the cause of the malady. How should I treat it?

Ans.—Trim the hoof below the sore and wash out well twice daily with a 20 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA

R. G. L., Langham, Sask.—Mare aged seven has a chronic diarrhoea; first noticed after a hard drive three years ago when she was fed on grass. She is not bad while running on pasture, but if fed many oats, or worked she gets bad again. She raises a colt every year but the colt is poor and so is the mare. Can you give me a remedy?

Ans.—Give her a half pint of raw linseed oil and have the following powders made up:—
Sulphate of iron 2 ounces.
Gentian, 5 ounces.
Ginger, 3 ounces.
Mix well divide into 12 powders and give one in feed 3 times daily.

MARE WITH SORE UNDER TAIL

Subscriber, Quinton, Sask.—I have an old mare very thin that got hooked by an ox on the neck, under collar, which healed up all right and then one day I noticed under her tail that she had a small sore like a cut one-half inch long and a quarter wide, which has got worse and worse despite my washing with carbolic acid. It is now about three inches in diameter and shows no sign of healing up though it seems clean and healthy. She is having about four gallons of chopped oats a day and hay. I have tried bluestone and Friar's balsam. The wound bleeds a lot. I have doused her with oil and have given her boiled linseed in her feed night and morning. Her hide is very tight and she has got the lampas. Kindly prescribe:—

Ans.—If possible get a veterinary surgeon as the wound may want scraping out. If this is not possible wash the wound with a solution of creolin; after washing dust on iodoform. Have her teeth attended to and give her a physic ball on an empty stomach.

LACOMBE EXPERIMENTAL WORK

The following is a short synopsis of the work carried on at the Lacombe Experimental farm during the present year, in regard to cereals.

While the season of 1910 has been dry the yields secured at Lacombe do not indicate that the crops felt the lack of rain to any great degree. The soil of central Alberta demonstrated its moisture holding power this year and when given a fair chance has produced a fair return even under adverse conditions. From April 1st to August 15th this year we had 8.34 inches of rain fall which, while considerably more than some sections enjoyed, is many below the average for this period.

All through the district good yields are recorded particularly on breaking of 1909 or summer-fallow of that year, which were handled with a view of conserving soil moisture. The soil packer on fall ploughing proved its value in many instances, in that moisture was available for prompt germination and subsequent growth, that on similar soil not so handled was lost through evaporation.

Experiments With Spring Wheat

All yields of spring wheat are high though some varieties (notably Marquis and Chelsea) do not occupy as high a position in the list as usual. We consider Marquis, however, to be one of the best varieties for this soil having regard to quality of flour produced coupled with early maturity.

The test of different quantities of seed has resulted in favor of what might be considered heavy seeding with wheat, oats and barley. This is in opposition to the theories of certain writers who have been dealing with dry land conditions in the Western States, but our figures are supported in the main by the results of previous years and in consequence we advise to test out the results of thin and heavy seeding before going to the extreme in reducing the quantity of seed per acre.

Experimenting With Oats

Among the varieties of oats tested, Banner, though not heading the list is one of our best varieties. Abundance also stands well up. The past season did not appear to be as favorable for oats as for wheat. The following table shows the varieties tested and their standing:—

	Days maturing.	Yield per acre bus. lbs.
1. White Giant.....	140.....	88 8
2. Tartar King.....	133.....	82 2
3. Swedish Select.....	133.....	80 10
4. Abundance.....	140.....	79 14
5. Banner.....	140.....	78 18
6. Danish Island.....	140.....	77 22
7. Lincoln.....	140.....	77 22
8. Thousand Dollar.....	133.....	75 30
9. "Regenerated" Banner.....	140.....	75 30
10. Improved American.....	133.....	73 8
11. Carlton's "Regen- erated" Abun- dance, 7 bus.	132.....	73 8
12. Improved Ligowo.....	133.....	72 12
13. Irish Victor.....	133.....	72 12
14. Twentieth Century.....	140.....	70 20
15. Pioneer.....	133.....	70 20
16. Virginia White.....	133.....	70 20
17. Golden Beauty.....	140.....	68 28

Quantities of Seed

With different quantities of seed per acre a range from one bushel to four and one-half decreased the number of days required to mature by ten and increased the yield by twenty-nine bushels per acre. From two and one-half to three and one-half bushels of seed per acre usually gives the largest yield here.

	Days matur- ing.	Weight of straw	Yield in 1910. bus. lbs.
Banner 1 bus.	141	4680	91 26
Banner 1½ bus.	140	5595	100 5
Banner 2 bus.	139	5550	99 24
Banner 2½ bus.	138	6135	137 7
Banner 3 bus.	133	4410	110 10
Banner 3½ bus.	131	5010	129 24
Banner 4 bus.	131	4860	134 4
Banner 4½ bus.	131	4980	128 28

Experiments With Barley

Thirteen varieties of six-rowed barley and ten varieties of two-rowed were tested at Lacombe in 1910. The barley Guy Mayle received from Montana stands well as does also the O.A.C. No. 21, Mensury is this year eleventh in the list of six-rowed varieties. The largest yield of six-rowed varieties is 80 bushels per acre being reached by Stella and Guy Mayle, while Nugent stood last with 53 bushels 36 lbs.

per acre. Following is the standing of the six-rowed varieties:—

	Days maturing.	Yield in 1910. bus. lbs.
1. Stella.....	123.....	80
2. Guy Mayle.....	114.....	80
3. Claude.....	128.....	79.. 3
4. O.A.C. No. 21.....	119.....	77 39
5. Odessa.....	119.....	77 24
6. Yale.....	124.....	77 24
7. Albert.....	128.....	73 6
8. Trooper.....	123.....	71 12
9. Hulless.....	128.....	67 24
10. Mensury.....	119.....	63 36
11. Mansfield.....	119.....	63.. 6
12. Oderbruch.....	119.....	58 6
13. Nugent.....	119.....	53 36

For the first time in the history of this farm, two-rowed varieties of barley have out-yielded the six-rowed. Among the varieties which we are recommending are Invincible and Standwell. The objection raised to the two-rowed varieties are first that they are more inclined to lodge and second that as a rule they require a greater length of time to mature. The highest yielding variety was this year Swedish Chevalier with 85 bushels per acre and the lowest Beaver with 44 bushels, 18 lbs. per acre.

Experiments with both six-rowed and two-rowed barley with different quantities of seed and different dates of sowing have been carried on this year and the results with barley indicate that the heavier seeding increased the yield and reduced the length of time necessary to mature as was the case with the wheat and oats. Though increasing the quantity of seed from one bushel up to three bushels per acre with both two-rowed and six-rowed barley we did not reach that point where the yields began to decline, except in the case of the Invincible barley where two and one-half bushels of seed gave a yield of 81 bushels, 12 lbs. while three bushels made 80 bushels, 30 lbs. Mensury barley sown at the rate of two bushels of seed per acre gave a yield of 83 bushels, 6 lbs. while one bushel more of seed increased the yield by 5 bushels, 30 lbs.

Soil Packing

The land on which the soil packing tests was conducted this year was ploughed out of timothy sod in the summer of 1909. The packer followed the plough immediately and the land was disced and thoroughly fall worked. Simply the use of the packer after the drill is responsible for the increased yields. The differences are quite sufficient to warrant the use of the packer particularly when it is remembered that all the land was packed in 1909 and judging from our experience the use of the packer on fall ploughing by conserving soil moisture will bring about as great an increase as is shown here by the use of this implement following the grain drill. In 1909 the use of the packer as compared with land where it was not used at all increased the yield 11.9 per cent. and in 1908 by 3.5 per cent. The use of the packer is advised immediately after the breaker, the plough (whether fall or spring) and after the grain drill.

Corn

Eleven varieties of corn were tested this year. None of these came to full maturity but made sufficient growth to provide a larger amount of fodder per acre. The weights given below are for the total green crop on the day of cutting, September 9th. Following is the standing and yield of the first six sorts.

1. Longfellow.....	21	1327
2. White Capped Yellow Dent.....	18	938
3. Golden Dent.....	17	1196
4. Selected Leaming.....	17	848
5. Angel of Midnight.....	17	267
6. North-Western Dent.....	16	1086

G. H. HUTTON,

Lacombe, Alta. Superintendent.

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

BUY Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock

IF you have not already four shares in the Grain Growers' Grain Company you should purchase them at once, when they can still be bought at the same price as was paid by the first shareholders, who took all the risk. The shares are still being offered at par value, \$25 each, although they are really worth \$30, over \$50,000 of the profits having been added to the capital during the past year. It is quite probable, before very long, the shareholders will decide to advance the price of these shares, and as we want to see every Western farmer a member of the Company we would advise them to purchase their stock now.

In spite of poorer crops the business of the Company this year has been considerably above that of any previous year. The Company has now attained a very strong position in the grain trade, and is making rapid progress. As soon as the necessary capital can be subscribed the Company aims to erect a large flour and oat meal mill, and thus be in a position to get still higher returns for the farmers' grain. It also aims at purchasing its own timber limits, and supplying lumber to its shareholders at cost. These are two of the many ways in which this Company can put money into the pockets of its shareholders, if they will subscribe the necessary capital.

If you have a few dollars lying in the bank invest them in the Grain Growers' Grain Company stock. Your money will then earn you several times the interest it would in the bank, and will enable you to get a better price for your grain and other products, and save considerable in the purchase of your supplies, such as lumber, coal, twine, etc., when the Company has enough capital to enter these lines. If you have \$7.50 you can make the first payment on a share, and this will insure that you get the stock at the present price. Easy terms can be arranged for the balance. Dividends will be allowed since July 1st, 1910, on all money you pay in now. You are getting stock that is worth 20 per cent. more than you are paying for it, and that will continue to increase in value. This is a very safe investment, which, besides earning you a good interest on your money, will build up a company that will enable you to save hundreds of dollars on your sales and purchases. The strongest proof of what the Company can do, if supported, is what it has already done in enabling the farmers to get better prices for their grain.

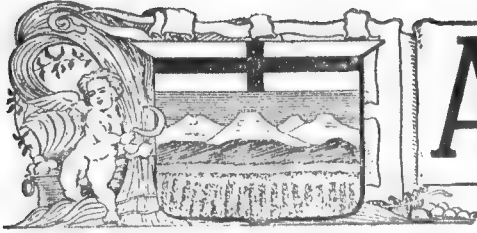
Secure your shares now and help build up the greatest farmers' co-operative company in the world. Purchase four shares for your wife, and for each of your sons. You cannot make a better investment for them. If you want fuller particulars or application forms, write us.

Grain Growers' Grain Co. L^{td.}

WINNIPEG NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary MANITOBA

**NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary**





ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower, Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

Directors at Large:
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District Directors:
T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesmach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

Official Circular No. 13

Enclosed you will find credential cards which must be filled in and signed by the president and secretary, and handed to the delegates for presentation to the credential committee at the annual convention to be held at Calgary on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 17, 18 and 19, 1911. As there was some confusion over delegates' credentials in previous years it was decided to have a uniform one this year and that must be presented by the delegate before he will be registered. If the number of credential cards enclosed herewith are not sufficient kindly notify me at once and an extra supply will be sent you. Arrangements have been completed for the annual convention to be held in the assembly room, at the city hall, Second Street, East, Calgary, and the convention will open there at ten o'clock sharp on Tuesday, January 17.

Number of Delegates

Section 28 of the Constitution reads: "Each union shall be entitled to elect one delegate to the association for each ten full paid up members, provided such union is not in arrears to the association." This will give you the basis on which to elect delegates. The credential committee will be in attendance at Calgary on Monday evening, January 16, to enable delegates to register at that time and to secure their badges.

The reception committee wish me to state that they will be prepared to find accommodation for all delegates if those who wish to be provided for will send in their names at once. It is anticipated that there will not be sufficient accommodation at the hotels and that arrangements will have to be made with some private houses. For this reason the committee wish to know as soon as the delegates are appointed whether they wish accommodation to be secured for them.

Attendance Will be Large

It is anticipated that there will be a large attendance at the convention this year, and as the committee in charge wish to have everything run smoothly you are respectfully requested to give as much assistance as possible. The larger our representation the more we will be listened to. I am further instructed to advise you that, although the basis of representation is fixed by the constitution, every member of the U. F. A., whether he be a delegate or not, is welcome at the annual convention as a visitor. Arrangements are being made so that two kinds of badges will be ready for the convention, one color for the delegates and another color for visitors.

I am further instructed to again draw your attention to the arrangements made for transportation. Delegates living on any of the C. P. R. lines will purchase a single first class ticket to Calgary and secure a standard certificate. Delegates living on the C. N. R. and G. T. P. lines will purchase a single first class ticket on those lines to Edmonton and secure a standard certificate. At Edmonton they will purchase from the C. P. R. a single first class ticket to Calgary and secure the necessary standard certificate. On these certificates being surrendered to the secretary at Calgary and countersigned by him, a return ticket will be issued by the railway company.

Resolutions Submitted

Since the last circular the following resolutions have been submitted for consideration by local unions: The following proposed amendment to the constitution, submitted by East Clover Bar Union, reached the general secretary's office on November 8, but through an oversight was omitted from Circular No. 12: "That the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section: 'Votes may be given by proxy at the annual convention.'"

The following resolutions have been submitted by East Clover Bar Union: "That this union is in favor of limiting each delegate to the annual convention

to speaking once on one subject, except in the case of a mover of a resolution, who should have an opportunity to reply." "That this meeting is in favor of limiting a mover of a resolution at the annual convention to a speech of ten minutes, and any other speaker to five minutes."

Should Have Lobby

Submitted by Stettler Union: "That in the opinion of this union it is thought necessary for the furtherance of our legitimate interests that a permanent lobbying committee should be appointed for the purpose of dealing with all subjects coming up for legislation, both at the provincial and Dominion parliaments. Expenses entailed by same to be covered by a special levy on every member of the organization."

Submitted by Millet Union: "That the meeting do hereby heartily endorse the system of Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and urge the matter upon the executive of the association for discussion in the various local unions."

Submitted by Eckville Union: "That whereas, the country being now well settled up and the farmers having considerable quantities of grain and stock to dispose of, and owing to the difficulty experienced by farmers in outlying districts of knowing the state of the markets at the various shipping points, and having regard to the difficulty of obtaining medical assistance promptly when required for urgent cases, therefore the provincial government be asked to further assist in the erection of provincial telephone systems."

Help for Homesteaders

"Resolved, that whereas, in certain sections the government homestead land is so covered with timber and brush and otherwise difficult to work that it is practically impossible for a settler without help, as so many are, to cultivate the amount required by the homestead regulations within the specified time, and that consequently the land is liable to cancellation and in many cases changes hands several times in this way, the government and not the district benefitting by the fees and on the improvements, therefore the government be asked to alter or modify the regulations in respect of such lands."

Submitted by Vermilion Union: "Whereas the farmers of Canada feel that the co-ordinate branches of government, and especially the Dominion parliament do not give them equal share in the benefits of government, yet demand of them more than equal share of the burdens of government, and, whereas, those farmers are sending a delegation to Ottawa to petition parliament to give them a square deal, therefore, be it resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that ten farmers as members of parliament with votes would have more weight in shaping the laws and influencing the government than one thousand delegates as petitioners, therefore, be it further resolved, that the farmers to secure this end, should vote for farmers only to represent them in parliament and vote as a unit and cease dividing their voting power."

Re Seed Wheat

Submitted by Wheatland Centre Union: "Resolved that the executive of the U. F. A. take steps immediately to procure seed wheat for the farmers in the district affected by drought last summer. Resolved that as the territory affected by drought was so large that there was no means of providing this wheat for the farmers except by the government procuring it for them and, resolved, that the government immediately send a man into these districts to see the need of seed wheat being procured for the farmers, and, resolved, that as far as possible the procuring and distributing of seed wheat among the farmers be done through the U. F. A. instead of through the elevators and jobbing houses, and resolved, that the locals in the districts that were affected by drought be notified that the executive

of the U. F. A. would take steps with the government to procure them seed wheat."

To Break Timber Combine

Submitted by Summerview Union: "Whereas, the means hitherto employed for the breaking of the lumber combine have proved ineffective, and, whereas, no legislation as far as experience has so taught us can be formed to break up or hinder the formation of a combine or monopoly, and, whereas, the monopoly of the lumber company so enhances the value of the lumber as to deter the development of the country, be it resolved, that we, the U. F. A., each and all subscribe one dollar to a fund to be called 'the U. F. A. co-operative timber and sawmill fund,' the same fund to be applied for the purpose of erecting a saw mill or mills, and of acquiring a timber limit or limits only; the name sawmill to signify a mill or manufactory of lumber, planks, boards and other dimension lumber, and to dress the same on one or all sides as may be required and to work or fashion the said timber, planks, board or dimension lumber in any required condition wanted for building purposes, and, be it also resolved, that the said mill or mills be placed in a central position most convenient for all the members of the U. F. A., and that the industry shall be under the direct and sole control of the U. F. A., the same to elect directors and auditors for one year at their annual convention, said directors to tender their services gratis with the exception of expenses paid when living at a distance, necessitating railway travelling, and that the said mill or mills be run on the co-operative plan at a reasonable profit, and that the said profit on the said industry shall go to the funds of the U. F. A."

For Parcels Post

Submitted by Cowley Union:—

"That the postal authorities establish a cheaper parcels post to compete with the express companies."

Submitted by Edmonton Union:—

"That whereas complaints have come to our notice of certain arbitrary action taken by the provincial educational department in forming two new districts out of the Belmont school district No. 23, without consulting the trustees and contrary to the wishes of the trustees and ratepayers (knowing full well that if they had been consulted the districts would not have been formed) which are absolutely unnecessary and detrimental to the interests of ratepayers, and whereas the trustees of rural school districts are almost always farmers who have personal interests in their districts and are bound by oath to study the welfare of same and have the local knowledge of the requirements of the district and receive no remuneration whatsoever, and whereas the paid officials of the department have no personal interests in the districts and are therefore liable to be biased by any self interested person or persons. We the members of Edmonton local union of the United Farmers of Alberta resent the action of the department as insulting to farmers and detrimental to the interests of the province, and we pray the provincial government will in all matters pertaining to changes in school districts recognize the trustees as representing the ratepayers as predominate (as the plain English of the present Act reads) and for them to show whether it is for the interest of all concerned or otherwise, and we would further ask that a full public investigation be made of the department's present action."

Re Cattle Shipments

From Tan Y. Bryn union:—That the executive confer with the government re the shipping of cattle, as the treatment of cattle in transit is not only inadequate but also a cruelty to animals and a disgrace to a civilized country and it is helping to drive the farmers of the West out of the cattle business altogether."

The two following resolutions were submitted by Mr. W. R. Ball to the last annual convention, and on motion they were referred to all the unions for discussion. They should have been referred some time ago, but unfortunately were overlooked and an apology is due

to Mr. Ball in this respect:—"Resolved that in the opinion of this convention the price of coal and lumber is too high and the cost of production is not considered in fixing the price, but we believe the price of these commodities is controlled by powerful monopolies and combines, that the public are obliged to pay from 100 to 200 per cent. over and above the cost of production. In our opinion, the coal and timber lands should always continue to be the property of all the people and developed in the interests of the people and should not be allowed to go into the hands of the few, thus giving the few power to form powerful combines and monopolies, thereby securing immense fortunes at the expense of the many. And further we believe that the only sure remedy for the people to adopt to protect themselves from the powerful grasp of these monopolies is for the people through the government to own and operate these industries in the interests of all the people and in order that the will of the people should be carried out as speedily as possible, we would ask that the government at once make an appropriation of \$100,000.00 to build, own and operate a saw mill and another \$100,000.00 to operate a coal mine or mines."

"Resolved that this convention is of the opinion that when the price of any one article of food is controlled by monopolies or combines and the public are obliged to pay from 100 to 200 per cent. more for such articles than cost of production, that it is the duty of the government to protect the people from the power of these combines and we consider oatmeal, one of the staple articles of food that is universally used and the people ought to secure the same at a small profit, and in order to obtain this we believe that the government should be asked to appropriate \$100,000.00 to build, own and operate an oatmeal mill in the interests of the people."

Membership

There are now two hundred and two local unions registered upon the books, and this month the standing of the first ten is as follows:—Claresholm Five Mile, \$69.50; Wheatland Center, \$50.00; Stettler, \$48.50; Cowley, \$36.50; Okotoks, \$35.00; Keho, \$34.50; Gadsby, \$33.00; Queenstown, \$31.25; Iron Springs, \$29.50; Provost, \$21.50.

Ottawa Delegation

By the time this reaches you the delegates will be on their way to the big delegation at Ottawa and a full report of same will be sent you at an early date. Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operation at the forthcoming convention.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y
Innisfail, Alta., Dec. 10.

Write
for
FREE
Books



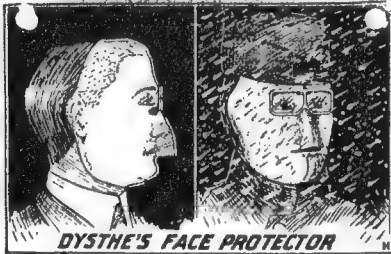
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EVER FACE A STORM?



To My Mind there is Nothing can
Take Its Place in a Blizzard.

Clanwilliam, Man., June 22, '10.
Martinus Dysthe, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of 22nd
Inst., may say: that I can gladly recommend
your face protector.

To my mind there is nothing can take its
place in a blizzard and I often used it also on
a clear day when there was a cold wind to face.
They are well worth the money.

Sincerely yours,

L. E. MYLES, M.D.

Write for Free Catalogue showing your own
doctor's opinion. Face Protector is mailed to
your Post Office for \$1.00. Agents wanted.
Write for particulars.

Martinus Dysthe, Winnipeg
CANADA

TAKE IT

from me, old pal, if your horse has a cut
or sore or a collar gill, the 'Longsought'
Cut and Sore Eradicator will bring him out
as slick as a button in short order.

"When used simultaneously with the
'Longsought' System-Builders, the combina-
tion is productive of marvellous results, as
the System-Builders cleanses the blood and
heals internally sores left by distemper or
arising from other causes.

"If it has the mange, one application of
the 'Longsought' Mange Eradicator will cure
it, as the majority of cases are completely
cured by one application.

"I have tried them all, and find them
indispensable to the horseman. They are all
guaranteed.

"Ask your druggist for them, or send \$1
each for the first two named remedies, and
\$2 for the last one, to the

Eradicator Manufacturers
CALGARY - - - ALTA.



Synopsis of Canadian North- west Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a
family, or any male over 18 years old
may homestead a quarter-section of
available Dominion land in Manitoba, Sas-
katchewan or Alberta. The applicant must
appear in person at the Dominion Lands
Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry
by proxy may be made at any agency, on cer-
tain conditions, by father, mother, son,
daughter, brother or sister of intending
homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and
cultivation of the land in each of three years.
A homesteader may live within nine miles
of his homestead on a farm of at least 80
acres solely owned and occupied by him or
by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother
or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good
standing may pre-empt a quarter-section
alongside his homestead. Price \$8.00 per
acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each
of six years from date of homestead entry
(including the time required to earn home-
stead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra).

A homesteader who has exhausted his home-
stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption
may take a purchased homestead in certain
districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—
Must reside six months in each of three years
cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth
\$800.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this ad-
vertisement will not be paid for.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Co-operative News

"HOW TO CO-OPERATE"

The true way out of the evils that
now afflict both producers and consum-
ers is through an agency that now ex-
ists. This agency is summed up in one
word—Co-operation.

A manual for co-operators entitled
"How to Co-operate," has recently
been written by Herbert Myrick. The
book is primarily designed for farm-
ers—producers and consumers in coun-
try districts—the wants of the toiling
masses in town and city, factory, store
and mine have also been kept in view.
The author sets out to describe the
"How," rather than the "Wherefore,"
of co-operation, and shows just how
to co-operate rather than to dissertate
on the science, theory and ethics of the
subject; to be thoroughly practical, and
to direct those whom co-operation will
most benefit by giving a standard of
rules and regulations to govern any sys-
tem of co-operation applicable to farm-
ers.

The writer does not lose sight of the
dollars and cents in treating the sub-
ject; he points out clearly the line of
progress and equit and shows that dis-
tributive co-operation is to develop into
industrial and thence to integral co-
operation. He treats with the advan-
tages of co-operation in a liberal way
and shows that it aims to aid the
"common people" themselves; to
prompt thrift; to aid the people to gov-
ern and divide their earnings instead
of having capital rule industry and ab-
sorb the profits thereof; to give men
and women a knowledge of business;
to reduce expenses and scores of other
advantages of vital interest to people
and especially to the farmers.

As numerous co-operative societies
are now being organized throughout the
country, this manual will be found of
great service to the infantile societies
as it contains an abundance of useful
knowledge that would otherwise neces-
sitate years of experience on the part
of the members.

Co-operative Dairy

The dairy business is as yet in its
infancy in the West, but it is an in-
dustry that is bound to rank high in
the future. Scotland, one of the lead-
ing dairy countries of the world, has
over ninety per cent. of its large dairies
run under the co-operative system. This
is almost conclusive proof that the
system pays. However in organizing
co-operative companies for the manu-
facture of butter and cheese or both,
it is first necessary that farmers should
become thoroughly posted as to co-
operative methods and advantages. The
writer has devoted a great deal of space
to this important branch and explains
the organization and operation of the
co-operative dairy very lucidly.

Co-operative Store

The co-operative store, perhaps the
oldest method of co-operation, is lib-
erally treated by the author as to the dis-
tribution of dividends, management,
and just how to start the society. He
advises, at the commencement, that one
or two progressive men should first
read up the subject until they master
it fully, then get others to do the same
and follow with discussion at several
meetings until all are thoroughly ac-
quainted with the subject.

Mutual Insurance Companies

Farmers' mutual insurance companies
have been carried on already in the
West with a large measure of success,
such as mutual hail insurance compa-
nies, fire insurance companies, etc. Much
valuable information can be gained by
a study of this book, as it contains
the records of companies that have
failed as well as those that have suc-
ceeded in this line, and thus pitfalls as
well as advantages are pointed out to
the young society adopting the system.

Co-operative Banking

Co-operative banking is a system
that has met with tremendous success

in the United States, and it is one that
should meet with an equal success with
the farmers of the West. The writer
points out that because so easily organ-
ized and so inexpensively managed the
co-operative bank is especially adapted
to communities not sufficiently peopled
to support a "regular" bank. This
phase of co-operation would prove suc-
cessful with farmers as the strong point
for co-operative banks over the old line
savings institution lies in the fact that
the money thus accumulated is em-
ployed by the working people to ad-
vance their own interests, either in
home building or productive effort of
some kind. On the other hand, the de-
posits made by the workingmen in the old
line savings banks are very largely
borrowed by the business men and cor-
porations and used to increase the busi-
ness and profits of capital. In this way
the working men furnish money to the
capitalist instead of utilizing their sav-
ings themselves.

The appendix of the book contains a
number of addresses of co-operative
leaders on various subjects, which
would be of great benefit to any co-
operative society now starting in the
West. The book is a unique one of the
kind and well worth study by any
farmer. It will be sent to any reader
of The Guide for \$1 postpaid by the
Book Department, Grain Growers'
Guide, Winnipeg.

A FARMERS' MEAT CLUB

Near Hancock, Minn., twenty farmers
have organized themselves into a "Meat
Club," through which they are enabled
to have fresh meat at all seasons, in hot
as well as in cold weather. On Friday
of each week a beef is killed and cut up
into twenty pieces; each piece being
numbered. Each person takes a different
number each week, so that, at the end of
twenty weeks, each one has had a whole
beef. The beefs are furnished by the
members of the club, and the meat is sold
at from five to eleven cents per pound;
the owner retaining the hide and paying
two dollars for the killing and cutting.
The killing and delivering is all done at a
central point in the neighborhood. The
beef is hung up in a cool cellar Friday
night and cut up for delivery Saturday
morning.

The plan commends itself as one well
worthy of imitation by farmers all over
the state, as affording a large saving over
ordinary methods, especially in hot
weather. It affords another illustration
of the benefits of co-operation, and of the
ease with which these benefits may be
secured when some one is found to take
the lead in the simple work of organiza-
tion.

Furthermore, such a meat club might
easily, under good leadership, develop
into a co-operative packing company,
which would afford a market for all their
stock raised in the vicinity.

CO-OPERATION ON THE FARM

(By F. H. White)

A condition which is becoming of
national importance is the great drift of
population to the large cities, and the
congestion which results. This is caused
to a great extent, it is true, by the in-
coming foreign labor element, which must,
of necessity, go where unskilled employ-
ment can be secured.

Aside from this element, however,
thousands of young men are annually
going from the rural districts to the cities,
with the hope of improving their con-
dition. In some cases they are successful,
and at the same time elevate, to a certain
extent, business and professional life. In
more cases, however, they fail to secure
great advancement, by reason of the
severe competition that must be met, and
as a result, remain permanently in sub-
ordinate positions at a low wage, from
which little or no surplus can be saved.

From an economic standpoint, there-
fore, a wrong condition exists, for the
reason that other vocations are open to
these young men, more profitable and
important. Principal among them is

farming, for there are, on every hand,
large tracts of land now either lying idle,
or producing less than one-half of which
they are capable, the proper cultivation
of which offers employment to ordinary
young men, far more remunerative than
that obtainable by them in the cities.
In addition, an increasing dignity and
importance is being attached to cultiva-
tion of the soil as a profession, especially
as it comes to be more clearly realized that
it bears, by reason of the rapidly increasing
population, a close relation to our national
welfare. A greater need than that of
added productiveness of the soil, however,
is for an increased population in the rural
districts, in order to secure a representa-
tion in Congress sufficient to more com-
pletely uphold the legislative rights of the
agricultural classes.

A question to be considered, therefore,
is why so many young men leave the
farms. It is true an idea exists that
country boys are usually successful, and
this may in a measure, induce some to
go to the cities. It is probable, however,
that more become dissatisfied with farm
life for the reason that they do not receive
a just reward for their labor. As a matter
of fact, this condition is caused largely by
parents, who, either through selfishness
or lack of foresight, offer their boys little
other than board and clothing in return
for long hours of daily toil. To the
ambitious boy this treatment is a humili-
ation which he will not long endure. In
him the spirit of independence is strong,
and he longs to acquire something of value
in return for his labor, in order that he
may finally establish a home of his own.

It is doubtless that this situation could,
in many cases, be remedied by applying
the simple but grand principle of co-
operation. For instance, let a father say
to his son, "Here is an acre of land
which you are to own, with all it produces,
if you will cultivate it on certain days,
and remain on the farm." An offer of
this kind would be gladly accepted by
the average boy if he had any liking for
farm life, for it would give him an oppor-
tunity to realize a return for his labor, and
an incentive to take up as his profession
the systematic cultivation of the soil.
Nor could he well make a wiser selection
of a life work. In this sphere he is
offered not only freedom from the bitter
competition of the cities, which tends to
the undoing of the less crafty or acute,
but in addition, is offered an equal reward
with others for industry and perseverance,
from want in old age, so dear to the heart
of every true Canadian.

LOUDEN STABLE EQUIPMENTS



Louden's Steel Stalls and Stanchions,
Litter Carriers and Hay Carriers are
always in the lead, and are always
dependable. Write for Catalogue. It
costs you nothing and is sure to benefit
you.

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make it their headquarters when vis-
iting the city. Every street car
passes the City Hall, which is only a
stones throw from the hotel entrance

JOHN BAIRD, PROPRIETOR

Rates \$1.50 per day
Free Bus from all Trains

How Constance Conquered

By AUGUSTA HUIELL SEAMAN

THE long dreaded time had come. Constance was allowed to remain home from school all day, so that she might be thoroughly rested and in good trim for the evening.

In all the fifteen years of her life there was nothing that Constance Holbrough had ever looked forward to with so much mingled anticipation and fear as that recital. She had been taking lessons on the piano from Madame de Chanwix for four years, but not till now had she attained the dignity of being allowed to take part in the annual recital of the great Madame's older and more advanced pupils.

And Constance was proud of that honor. She had really remarkable musical talent; she was by far the youngest of all the performers of that season, and she was to render a long and exceedingly difficult composition, none other than Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata." The choice of the selection had been Uncle Geoff's, who was furnishing the means for Constance's music lessons, and his wishes were not to be lightly disregarded. Therefore, they started in bravely, several months before the appointed time; and before long it became evident that Constance would be equal to her task. In six weeks she had mastered the technical part and in six more she was able to execute the entire piece without her notes, and with extremely creditable expression and style.

Constance loved the "Moonlight Sonata" both for itself and for the beautiful story that Uncle Geoff had told her of how it came to be written: How the great master while out walking one evening happened to pass a cottage whence came the sound of piano playing one of Beethoven's own compositions. How he knocked, and though a stranger, gained admittance, and found that the musician was a young blind girl. How he had asked permission to play, and seated himself, and rendered exquisitely the music she had striven inadequately to draw forth and the inhabitants of the cottage knew that it was none other than Beethoven himself. Uncle Geoff told her how when he had ended, he looked towards the window and said: "I will improvise a Sonata to the moonlight," and under his touch the gracious harmonies grew like the silver shimmering light transmuted into sound; and when the last note died away and the wondering listeners pressed him with further hospitality, he refused to stay, saying that he must hurry home to write down the new sonata before it escaped him.

Constance thought of this story whenever she played it, and once or twice on a moonlight night she had turned down the light, raised the shades, and in the semi-darkness had tried it over for Uncle Geoff as they sat together in the moonlit parlor. To her own and his astonishment she found that she was able to do so without a mistake.

"I believe it's because I am thinking of the story," she exclaimed, "and not about my notes."

Uncle Geoff was delighted. "Constance," he announced, "If you do as well as that on the night of the recital, I will take you with me on my trip to Europe this summer."

That almost took Constance's breath away.

"Oh, Uncle Geoff, you darling," she replied, "I can hardly believe it. But there is just one trouble, it is alright when I play it for just you, or mother and father, but I'm horrible nervous about playing before many people. I always make some dreadful mistake, or have to stop entirely. I'm certain I will do something awful on the night of the recital. I fairly shake with fright when I think of it; but oh, I do so want to go to Europe with you."

"You may be frightened for a moment or two, when you begin, but that will pass away, and I've perfect faith in you, that you will do well. Remember Constance, I have absolute confidence in you, and you mustn't disappoint me," answered Uncle Geoff.

Thus on the morning of the eventful day, was Constance filled with delightful anticipation and nervous dread. So much hung in the balance. Not only the trip to Europe and the approval of her parents and friends, but Uncle Geoff's confidence in her. And somehow, that counted most of all.

Madam had advised her not to practice

much that day, but twice she went to the piano and played the sonata through, and each time she made several new and hitherto unthought-of mistakes. This, of course, worried her greatly and added to her nervousness. In the afternoon her mother insisted that she must lie down and try to take a nap. But sleep was far from her, and her restless fingers were constantly shaping themselves to execute the familiar chords and runs. Finally, after an early dinner, the time came for her to be arrayed in the dainty blue crepe-de-chine dress that her mother's skilful fingers had for days past been fashioning. Then they were all whirled away in the carriage Uncle Geoff had provided for the occasion. A splendid full moon flooded the May landscape with almost the brightness of day.

"This is just the night for a 'moonlight sonata' little one," whispered Uncle Geoff, pinching the serious face laughingly. "Cheer up, my hearty." But Constance was feeling anything but cheerful, and grew soberer every moment. The next thing she knew they were in the great studio, unfamiliar in its gorgeous decorations, and rows upon rows of chairs steadily being filled by invited guests and friends of the students.

Constance found herself seated by the grand pianos, among a crowd of pupils gaily dressed, all older than herself, some long since "grown up." They were all chattering among themselves, and nervous-



Native Fruit at Birtle, Man.

ly fussing with their music, ribbons and bouquets. She felt very much alone and horribly frightened. The white glare of the electric lights, the sea of unfamiliar faces, Madame de Chanwix moving about majestically, in a wonderful spangle robe, the ceaseless buzz of conversation all over the fast filling room, oppressed the nervous girl with a dreary sense of forlornness. In a far corner she could catch a glimpse now and then, of Uncle Geoff's smiling face. She longed to rush to him, implore him to take her away, and never ask her to play a note of music again.

Suddenly Madame stepped to the front of the pianos and there was a hush. The silence seemed to Constance more appalling than the previous noise. The program was to begin with an eight-handed selection on the two pianos. Constance fairly jumped at the crash of sound with which it commenced, but the remainder of it was only an unmeaning, idle clatter in her ears, and she sat with her hands gripped together in her lap; for her turn was to come next.

There was a burst of applause as the music ceased, and then another tense silence. Constance wished madly that they would all chatter and buzz again as they had before the program commenced. As Madame led her to the piano, she broke into a cold perspiration, and her knees shook so that she could hardly walk. In all her consciousness nothing stood out but the blinding glare of lights, and the sea of staring faces.

She was to play without her notes, and when she was seated she raised her hands

to the keys. Then she realized with a great throb of her heart, that she could not, for the life of her, remember how the thing began. Her memory was as blank of all those months of practice as though she had never touched a piano. Madame's quick ear discerned her predicament, and in an instant she had the notes on the rack before the trembling girl.

Constance's fingers found the proper keys and she played the opening bar, but in a moment the page blurred and became a mere meaningless jumble before her eyes. Again she began it, got to the same place, and again the notes ran together. Then, scarcely knowing what she did, she closed the music, left the music-stool and found herself in her seat. Two or three of the pupils giggled hysterically, and she was conscious that Madame was apologizing to the audience, another performer took her place and the concert went on.

Constance heard nothing, saw nothing, realized nothing but the crushing burden of her humiliation and defeat. She had forfeited the trip to Europe of course. That was as nothing to her now. She only longed for the evening to end, that she might crawl away and hide herself like some wounded animal. Her parents and friends were all sorry for her, and rather ashamed of her blunder, she supposed. But even that was nothing to the fact that she had forever destroyed the confidence of Uncle Geoff. He had believed in her. He had spent his money on her musical education—and for this.

She sat white and motionless during the rest of the program. Student after student performed her part with more or less credit, and was duly and enthusiastically applauded. But Constance heard naught of it. Her one thought was, "Will it never end?" She did not dare to glance at Uncle Geoff's corner. Just before the last selection—another eight-handed piece—someone handed Constance a small folded note. She opened it mechanically, and read these words:

I know all about how you felt. Please ask Madame to let you try once more, for my sake. Remember, I have perfect confidence in you.
UNCLE GEOFF.

The little scrap of paper pierced Constance's gloom like a ray of hope. She hadn't forfeited that confidence yet. It hardly seemed possible. A moment ago nothing would have induced her to touch the piano again. Now a sudden idea occurred to her, and she beckoned Madame to her side and whispered timidly:

"I think I could try again, if you wanted me to; and, Madame, could you turn out the lights and let in a little of the moonlight?" It was a novel idea, but Madame was clever enough to seize it and put it to excellent use. She stepped to the front and announced that Miss Constance was now ready to perform her part—the "Moonlight Sonata." Then, in a few short telling sentences, she gave the history of its composition—the story so dear to Constance—and ended by saying that with the permission of the audience the lights would be extinguished and the selection rendered in the moonlight.

With a "click" the electric lights were turned off, and simultaneously some one drew up the shades of the broad, high studio windows. The silvery, misty light, fell directly on the piano, and then left the rest of the room in practical darkness. A fragrant May breeze wafted in the perfume of the wistaria vines. There was breathless silence in the room.

When Constance again took her place at the piano, she found that her heart had stopped the terrible thumping, she breathed naturally, and her fingers sought and found, without effort, the correct opening notes. All the staring sea of faces were shut away by the friendly darkness, and only the familiar moonlight was about her. As the hushed harmonies flowed forth under her fingers, almost of their own accord, she forgot her audience entirely, and even Uncle Geoff. She only heard the indistinguishable succession of sounds, but her thoughts were back in another century and another land: In a little cottage where a great master was drawing from a humble instrument the wonder of an improvised moonlight sonata.

When the last chord of the agitato had died away, she dropped her hands in her lap, and sat dreaming through a moment of intense silence. Suddenly there was a deafening burst of applause, the lights went up with a snap, and Constance, dazzled and bewildered, realized that it was all over, and for some reason—she couldn't imagine what—the people

were wild with enthusiasm—clapping, cheering, waving handkerchiefs, and Madame, with true French effusiveness, was hugging and kissing her, and calling her "Vun leetle darling."

With a half timid bow she reached her seat, just as a lovely little bouquet of pink roses was handed to her. As the cheering finally ended and the last number was being given, Constance came gradually to herself, and knew that she had vindicated the faith of her dear ones, and scored the success of the evening. Attached to her bouquet was a little envelope, and from it she drew a tiny card on which had been hastily scrawled:

Confidence intact. Trip to Europe safe. Congratulations.
UNCLE GEOFF.

"But it was only Uncle Geoff's belief in me that did it," sighed Constance happily.

A QUESTION OF COLOR

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Strawberry Jam, A-growing very red;
"What a most unfortunate creature I am! I can scarce hold up my head. To think that I should live to see An insult offered like this to me! That I should be placed on the very same shelf (Oh, dear! I hardly know myself!) By the side of that odious Blackberry Jam— That vulgar, common Blackberry Jam!"

She fumed and fretted hour by hour, Growing less and less contented, Till her temper became so thoroughly sour That she at last fermented; While Mr. Blackberry Jam kept still And let her have her say; Kept a quiet heart, as blackberries will, And grew sweeter every day.

One morn there stopped at Dame Smith-er's fence The parson to say that he might, By the kind permission of Providence, Take tea with her that night. And the good old lady, blessing her lot, Hastened to open her strawberry pot. "Oh, what a horrible mess! Dear, dear! Not a berry fit to eat is here. After all," putting it down with a slam. "Nothing will keep like good Blackberry Jam— Honest, reliable Blackberry Jam."

Mrs. Strawberry J. went into the pail; Oh, my, what a dire disgrace! And the pig ate her up with a twitch of his tail And a troubled expression of face; While Blackberry J., in a lovely glass dish, Sat along with the bread and honey, And thought, while happy as heart could wish, "Well, things turn out very funny!" —St. Nicholas.

ISLAND SINKS IN SEA

Port Limon, Costa Rica, Dec. 18.—At least seventy families, variously estimated at from 150 to 170 men, women and children, were drowned following the sinking of their island home Saturday. The island, in the centre of the Ilopango lagoon, off Salvador, disappeared after a series of earthquake shocks and slid into the depths of the lagoon, carrying with it nearly all of the inhabitants.

The sinking of the island is said to have followed a series of earthquake shocks which were felt throughout the republic. The shocks began early in the evening and grew in violence as night progressed, until about midnight, when the watchers on shore heard the sounds of guns from the people on the island. Shortly after a huge bonfire was lighted on the island, and at about 1 o'clock a boatload of women and children reached the mainland. The survivors reported that other boats were coming as fast as they could be filled, as the island was slowly sinking under the feet of the inhabitants.

MR. BORDEN'S JOKE

When the House of Commons met on Friday afternoon after the farmers' delegation had been heard, R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, in referring to the farmers occupying the seats of the cabinet ministers said that it was the first time since 1896 that he had seen the treasury benches occupied by gentlemen in whom he had perfect confidence.

U. S. CROP ESTIMATE

Washington, Dec. 16.—The final estimates of the important farm crops of the country for 1910 announced to-day by the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture are as follows:

Corn 3,125,713,000 bushels of weight from 410,062,000 acres; total farm value \$1,523,968,000 or 48.8 cents per bushel.

Winter wheat 464,044,000 bushels of weight from 29,427,000 acres, total farm value \$413,575,000 or 89.1 cents per bushel.

Spring wheat 231,399,000 bushels of weight from 19,773,000 acres, total farm value \$207,868,000 or 89.8 cents per bushel.

All wheat 695,443,000 bushels of weight from 49,205,000 acres, total farm value \$621,443,000 or 89.4 cents per bushel.

Oats 1,126,765,000 bushels of weight from 35,288,000 acres, total farm value \$384,706,000 or 34.1 per bushel.

Flax seed 14,006,000 bushels in weight from 2,906,000 acres, total farm value \$32,554,000 or 2.306 cents per bushel.

Barley 162,227,000 bushels of weight from 7,257,000 acres, total farm value \$93,785,000 or 57.8 cents per bushel.

Rye 33,039,000 bushels in weight from 2,028,000 acres, total farm value \$23,840,000 or 72.2 cents per bushel.

Buckwheat 17,239,000 bushels in weight from 826,000 acres, total farm value \$11,310,000 or 65.7 cents per bushel.

Potatoes 338,801,000 bushels in weight from 3,590,000 acres, total farm value \$187,985,000, or 55.5 cents per bushel.

Hay 60,970,000 tons from 45,690,000 acres, total farm value \$747,769,000, or \$12.20 per ton.

Tobacco 984,349,000 lbs. from 1,233,800 acres, total farm value \$91,459,000 or 9.3 cents.

Total value of crops above specified on Dec. 1, was \$3,735,464,000 against \$3,971,426,000 on Dec. 1, last year. The average of prices was about 8.5 per cent. lower on Dec. 1, this year than last year.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND

London, Dec. 17.—Six days of hurricane along the English coasts culminated to-day in the wrecking of dozens of small boats and the loss of some lives. The storm continues and corpses are being washed up by the breakers. Damage to piers, sea-walls and houses along the south and west coasts is tremendous and shipping is at a standstill. At a number of places great walls of water tumbled inland four or five miles, carrying havoc. The Scizy peninsula, an island a century ago and changed by reclamation work, has been again changed to an island through the washing away of the connecting strip of land. The inhabitants are isolated. Rains for months have been unusually heavy and the rivers all over England are out of their banks. The Thames is nothing but a chain of lakes. The southern part of Wales is almost wholly under water. Nearly all of the coast towns have suffered irreparable loss. The inundated sections include a great deal of farming lands.

CARNEGIE'S BENEFACTIONS

New York, Dec. 16.—Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for the further-

ance of peace brings the total of his benefactions to something like \$180,000,000. The endowment announced this week is second in size only to three others of his—the \$10,000,000 foundation for the advancement of teaching made in 1905, and increased to \$15,000,000 in 1908; the \$16,000,000 endowment for the Carnegie institute in Pittsburgh, and the \$12,000,000 fund for the establishment of the Carnegie institute in Washington. Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries during the last twenty years are estimated at \$36,000,000 for the United States and \$17,000,000 abroad. Mr. Carnegie's latest endowment widens the gap between him and John D. Rockefeller, who alone rivals the retired steel master in his public benefactions. A conservative estimate places Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to institutions at \$120,000,000. All but a small part of this was for educational purposes.

FIELDING RETURNING

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Hon. W. S. Fielding will probably be back in the capital this week to spend Christmas at home, and to attend a number of cabinet meetings before leaving again next month to resume with president Taft and secretary Knox, at Washington, the negotiations for a trade agreement between Canada and the United States. Mr. Fielding's health is greatly improved as a result of his month's rest, and it is expected that he will be able to resume his place in the commons as Sir Wilfrid's first lieutenant shortly after the house re-assembles on January 11.

THOMAS HORN DEAD

Thomas M. Horn, acting chief grain inspector, died about 2 Saturday morning, December 17, at his residence, 52 Cathedral Avenue, Winnipeg. Death was not unexpected, as Mr. Horn had been in a critical condition for some days. Some time ago Mr. Horn seriously strained his heart in running to catch a street car, but a trip to Victoria and complete rest for a time seemed to restore him to his usual health. On his return from the coast, however, he contracted whooping cough from his children, and the violent coughing revived the old trouble with his heart, to which he ultimately succumbed.

Thomas M. Horn was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 42 years ago, came with the family to Hanover, Ontario, in 1880, and in 1884 came west with the family, which then consisted of mother, six boys and four girls. At a very early age he entered the Ogilvie Milling company as an apprentice, and later was the youngest second miller ever employed by that corporation. About 18 years ago he abandoned milling and entered the service of the Dominion government in the inspection department, where he has remained ever since. Next to his brother, David Horn, he was regarded as the best posted official in the inspection department, and his appointment as acting chief inspector at the time of his brother's resignation was generally regarded as a preliminary step only to his appointment as chief inspector.

Are You Farming Right?

The most practical farmer in Western Canada can learn a great deal from our correspondence course in scientific farming methods. It is a course written by practical and scientific agricultural authorities to meet the needs of practical farmers. Every intelligent farmer knows that an Agricultural College training would be of immense help to him; but in many cases it is impossible for the farmer to leave home to get that training.

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Practical Christmas Presents

On the many long, cold drives which you will take during the next few months a good Fur Coat and Fur Robe will prove most beneficial. From now until January 1st, 1911, we are going to make a special price on Coats and Robes to all farmers who wish to purchase.

GENUINE GALLOWAY ROBES & COATS

BLACK ROBES at \$17.50 each. RED ROBES at \$15.00 each.
BLACK COATS at \$25.00 each.

These prices are a discount of 30 per cent. from regular prices. These Robes and Coats are pliable and waterproof, and will last for years. We wish to call your attention to our famous Waterproof Rawhide Halter. It has no equal.

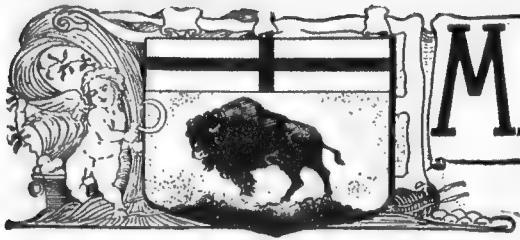
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It will Pay You to Carefully Read the Advertisements in the Guide every week. They offer many Money-Saving Opportunities



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion, Virden

President:
R. C. Henders, Culross

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

INTEREST YOUNG PEOPLE

The annual meeting of the Carman branch was held in the Central school on Friday evening, December 9. The attendance was not as large as expected, but those who came were there for business and everything was done promptly. The business of the meeting consisted chiefly of the election of officers for the ensuing year, the reading of the financial statement and the passing of the auditor's report. Then resolutions were passed re the tariff, the Hudson's Bay Railway, terminal elevators and the chilled meat trade, and the delegate to Ottawa was instructed to interview our member in the house, W. D. Staples, and place in his hands a copy of these resolutions.

The financial statement for the year showed that we had a liability over assets of \$6.10. All of our members are hopeful and enthusiastic over prospects for the future. We are planning a canvass of each individual farmer in the district, and think that by so doing we can double our membership before spring. We are also considering the advisability of holding a social or banquet after our delegate returns from Ottawa. The officers are of the opinion that if our association is to attain the position it ought to occupy in the community, we must get the young people as well as the older ones interested in our work, and in order to do this we must do something in a social way before we can expect the hearty support of everyone in the community.

A. GARNETT, Sec'y

LAUDER HOPEFUL

The annual meeting of the Lauder branch of the M. G. G. A. was held on December 8. On account of bad roads the attendance was not as large as it should have been, but the absentees certainly have been, but the absentees certainly missed a treat, as Mr. Avison's address was very interesting, and I am sure every member present will go forward in the work with fresh enthusiasm. We are deeply indebted to the executive for sending these speakers to us. During the past year our membership has increased from twenty to fifty-three. I may add that there are still a few who are retarding the farmers' organization by holding aloof, yet the members are enthusiastic in the cause and are looking forward to the good time coming when the Hudson's Bay Railway will carry our products to the sea-board; when the terminal elevators will be under government control, and when, by means of a sample market, our cereals will be sold on their merits, and when we can buy our agricultural implements as cheaply here as on the other side of the imaginary line—the United States boundary, where at present a farmer can buy a gang plow for \$24.00 less than we have to pay for the same article. But while the Yankee cousin thus buys his implements so much cheaper, he sells his wheat from 10 to 14 cents higher than his Canadian neighbor. Surely it is time that something should be done to rectify this state of affairs.

D. S. CRAMP, Sec'y

Lauder, Man.

ELKHORN RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed and unanimously endorsed at a meeting of the Elkhorn branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association on Saturday, December 3rd, 1910. "The result of the recent investigations at the lake points in connection with the terminal elevators lead us to believe that the only safeguard for our wheat reaching the markets of the world, as graded by the government inspector at Winnipeg, is by the federal government owning and operating the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur." "We are in favor of agricultural implements and all farm produce coming in from the States being placed on the free list, and also we are in favor of a 20 per cent. increase of the preferential tariff with Great Britain." "The farmers of this province recognize that the Hudson's Bay Railroad will in the near future be one of the main arteries for the carrying

of the produce of this country to its destination in the markets of the world, and that it is necessary for the government to secure and operate this line for the public welfare."

W. E. CRAWFORD, Sec'y-Treas.
Elkhorn, Man.

MEETING AT MINTO

A meeting of the Minto G. G. A. was held on November 25, and was largely attended. Two very able addresses were delivered, one by Mr. Wright, director of the central association, and one by Mr. Lamb, of Plumas, who spoke in the interests of the Grain Growers' Guide. The aims of the association were very fully dealt with, and the addresses were very much appreciated, as evidenced by the hearty vote of thanks tendered the speakers. A committee was appointed to procure a supply of feed and seed oats. The following resolution was then passed: "That we, the members of the Minto G. G. A., believe that it would be of material profit to the people of Canada as well as to those of the United States, to have freer trade relations. We therefore urge upon the Dominion government the advisability of taking advantage of the present apparent disposition of the people of the United States to secure better trade relations, especially in the natural products of the soil."

SIGN CO-OPERATIVE PETITIONS

The annual meeting of the Bradwardine branch was held on November 29. In the Foresters' hall. After the preliminary business of the meeting was over the petitions re co-operative bill was presented and signed by all present, and an effort is being made to have them signed by all the farmers in the district. Strong resolutions were passed endorsing the stand taken by the Grain Growers' Association on government ownership of the Hudson's Bay Railway and the terminal elevators, reduction in the tariff especially on agricultural implements and machinery, and reciprocity with the United States, in farm products. A committee was appointed to canvass for new members and the election of officers for the ensuing year followed.

WILL HAVE SOCIAL EVENING

The annual meeting of the Moore Park G. G. A. was held on December 10th. Officers were elected for the coming year, and it was decided to change the hour of meeting to 8 p.m., and hold our meeting on the second Thursday in January, the meeting to take the form of a social evening with everybody welcome. A resolution was then passed to the effect that a request be sent to the provincial secretary to have a speaker from the department of education address the Brandon Convention on "the best way to improve the educational facilities of the rural districts of Manitoba."

S. H. S. BEATTIE, Sec'y

MR. AVISON AT BETHANY

R. J. Avison held a meeting in the Orange hall on December 9. The meeting was well attended by members of our branch here. The elevator question was dealt with for considerable time, and Mr. Avison advised us, as farmers and Grain Growers to patronize the government elevators and give them a fair trial, and if things are not as we think they should be we can try for an amendment. The terminal elevator question, the tariff, the Hudson's Bay Road and the chilled meat trade were discussed in turn by Mr. Avison, and his address was very highly appreciated as shown by the hearty vote of thanks which brought the meeting to a close.

W. J. KENNEDY, Sec'y
Bethany, Man.

A BRILLIANT START

The farmers of Elgin district have formed a branch of the association at that point, and have made a brilliant start with thirty-five members at the first meeting.

The secretary writes that they expect to have one hundred by spring. They seem to have the enthusiasm and we have no doubt that they will reach the century mark by spring, as enthusiasm is the essential quality to make a successful association.

GRAND VIEW ANNUAL

Grand View Association held their annual meeting on December 10th, with a fairly representative number present. The secretary's report showed that the membership of the association at this point had increased to 135 from 65 two years ago, which was considered very good progress. The meeting closed with the election of officers for the following year.

INGELOW DISTRICT ORGANIZED

The farmers of the Ingelow district have organized a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Thirteen members joined at the first meeting and it was decided to send a delegate to attend the Brandon Convention. A request was sent to Mr. McKenzie to address a meeting at an early date, and everything points to a successful branch of the association.

MANY NEW MEMBERS

Thirteen new members were secured at the annual meeting of the Salem branch on December 2, and all were enthusiastic in the work of the association. Arrangements were made for a social to defray expenses of delegate to Ottawa.

DELEGATES TO BRANDON

Quite a number of branches have already appointed their delegates to the Brandon convention in January. Among the number are the following branches:—Bradwardine, Sperling, Arizona and Rose Hill.

WANT SEED OATS

At the last meeting of the St. Elizabeth branch a discussion took place as to what steps the branch should take to find out where they could secure seed oats by the car lot at the lowest price. The following resolution was passed. "Resolved that this branch of the G. G. A. ask the central association to inquire where seed oats could be bought at the lowest price."

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL BUREAU SENDS OUT INTERESTING BOOKLETS

For the good of Winnipeg and the West and for the purpose of supplying outside manufacturers, industries and business men with accurate up-to-date information on the possibilities existing in Winnipeg and the West, the Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau has issued and is now mailing out one of the most complete series of statistical and illustrated productions ever compiled by that progressive body.

The statistical review covers a period of ten years and shows in concrete form the solid and substantial growth that has taken place. The tables of growth are supplemented by excellent illustrations issued under the following titles:—

"Winnipeg Illustrated 1910" is a sixty page book, in two colors, 7 x 9 with over seventy-five beautiful illustrations of Winnipeg's industries, fine streets, business blocks, churches, schools, parks and surrounding agricultural activities.

Number two booklet "The Corner Posts of a Great City" is made up in a handsome forty-eight page booklet 5 x 7, showing Winnipeg's big corner business blocks and on the opposite side of each one is tabulated information covering every department of the city's growth.

The "1911 Calendar" this year has for its title "An Open Book of Opportunity" and is a valuable reference annual and work of art in five colors, showing a continental map with travel distances to Winnipeg as a convenient, convention city.

30,000 of these interesting books are now being sent out by the Bureau and in their distribution Chas. F. Roland,

commissioner, states that the utmost care has been carried out in selecting one of the best mailing lists ever used in the Bureau work. In addition to the thousands of copies that will go directly into the hands of manufacturers and financial men who have answered page announcements of the Bureau in newspapers and magazines, the lists is made up of Eastern Canadian, British and American editors, consuls, trade commissioners, transportation and emigration agents, public libraries and waiting rooms throughout the English speaking world and in furthering its extensive circulation Mr. Roland states the Bureau has received valuable co-operation from the business interests of the city by their supplying names of parties who are directly interested in our City and Western Canada.

BIG MERGER FORMED

Montreal, December 15. — A cable from London, England, announces the formation there of the Montreal Tramways and Power Company with a capital stock equivalent to \$20,000,000 Canadian money, for the purpose of acquiring electric street railways from Canadians.

In Montreal this was first suspected to be a device resorted to by financiers now in control of the Montreal street railway and the Canadian Light and Power Co. for effecting a practical merger of the two concerns and unloading most of its holdings without losing control of either. President Robert, of the Montreal Street Railway, however, gave an emphatic denial today that either the M.S.R. or Canadian Light, Heat and Power Co. was concerned in the reported London company. It was suggested that perhaps Shawinigan and Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company might be interested, but this was also denied by those in authority.

Everyone who is obliged to face the winter storms fully appreciates the importance of protecting the various parts of the body. Manufacturers of the various articles of clothing long ago made ample provision for covering the feet and hands as well as the body proper, but few have made practical suggestions for covering the face under conditions which will permit of a person being able to breathe freely and to see where he is going. A device manufactured by Martinus Dysthe whose announcement appears in another column of this issue, would appear to solve the problem satisfactorily and a large number of people throughout the West are now wearing his face protector. A fannel cloth is made to fit the face loosely with elastic pockets fitting around the ears. There is a slit for the nose around which fur pads fit closely, while double piralin goggles protect the eyes. The whole outfit can be folded up and placed in the pocket. A feature of the goggles is the fact that they are of double thickness with space between so that they will not cloud over, and the fur pads prevent the breath from ascending to cloud over the goggles.

Butter, Eggs, Fowl WANTED

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



P.S.—Do you object to my smoking, dearest?
Why, not at all, George. It's a

BUCK-EYE isn't it?

Industrial Co-operation in Great Britain

The recently published report of the Co-operators of Great Britain, as shown at the forty-sixth annual congress, shows a steady and healthy growth of this great movement that now includes almost one-fifth of the present population of the United Kingdom.

During the last fiscal year the co-operators of Great Britain did a business of \$544,261,320; while the profits amounted to \$60,000,000. Had it not been for this wise, sane and practical movement, this 60,000,000 would have gone into the pockets of the middlemen and great corporate interests, and the 2,600,000 producers and consumers who are members of the co-operative societies, and their families, would have been poorer by this amount.

More than this, the fine showing of dollars and cents is but a part of the creditable record. This movement has brought together about one-fifth of the population of the Kingdom, while the idea of fraternity and union for mutual helpfulness instead of for exploitation or the crushing of others has in itself been a great educational and civilizing influence. When this co-operation is for the benefit of the producers and consumers and not for the exploitation of labor for the enormous enrichment of small privileged groups, it is a blessing. When it represents the union of all for the moral, mental and physical development of all, it represents the golden dream of prophet, sage and seer.

Need of Education

Now in the practical working out of this dream, the English co-operators have gone far along the highway, perhaps as far as we could expect under our present social order and environment as they are. If they have failed at any point in their infinite aims, it is in neglecting to set apart a more liberal sum from their profits each year for educational purposes, for the moral and intellectual development of their men, women and children, and for propaganda work. Yet even here they have done much; and when one traces the history of the co-operators from their first

meeting in 1844, at Rochdale, where a few poor workmen, rich only in faith and that moral idealism and economic wisdom which such pioneers as Robert Owen had inspired and inculcated, founded their little co-operative store, down to the present time, he finds himself in the presence of one of the biggest and most significant facts in the economic history of the past half century. He will note the rise of a business amounting to a few pounds weekly, steadily growing and extending until at the end of the first generation it has a movement of nation wide proportions and of world wide significance, a steady growth marking every year.

Steady Growth

By 1885 he will find that the business of these co-operators has grown until it amounts to \$150,000,000 a year, the membership numbering 800,000 and the resources of the co-operators amounting to about \$50,000,000 while since then he will find the greatest advance has been made, until at the end of the last business year the membership has risen to 2,600,000 persons, most of whom are heads of families; the resources have reached \$185,000,000 and profits \$60,000,000 and the total annual volume of business amounts to \$544,261,320. The increase in the amount of business of the past over the previous year amounts to \$658,150 and the increase in profits amounts to \$1,412,380.

This great movement has grown slowly, steadily and uninterruptedly; its moving spirits have evinced wisdom and practicality. They have had to meet many discouraging problems, but they have faced them with earnest, sober determination, and in the end the various obstacles have been surmounted, until to-day the co-operators represent a large proportion of the population of Great Britain, a great army that is solving economic problems practically and in alignment with the law of sound ethics.

All honor to the co-operators of Great Britain—the main army in a world wide movement for the betterment of man.—*Twentieth Century Magazine*, Dec. 1910.

STATISTICAL FIGURES FOR HORSE VEHICLES AND MOTOR CARS

Much has been said first and last regarding the magnitude of the automobile industry, but figures prepared by some of the leading automobile authorities really give a much more concrete idea of the extent of this latest industrial development than can any general descriptive terms. The question has aroused much interest in the Northwest, regarded as the greatest market in the country. It is estimated that there is today invested in automobile plants about \$400,000,000, and that at least 200,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of automobiles or their accessories. The automobile makers are paying to the railroads of the country between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 annually for freight, and consume over \$60,000,000 of rubber, steel, iron and aluminum. There are in daily use in the United States at present approximately 350,000 automobiles. The 1909 production may be placed at 180,000 cars, with an approximate value of \$240,000,000.

Large as these figures are they are exceeded by the annual expenditure for horse-drawn vehicles. Reliable authorities estimate that there are over 7,000,000 of these vehicles used daily in the United States, while the total number of horses and colts in the country exceeds 21,000,000, besides 3,000,000 mules. American manufacturers produce yearly about 1,750,000 vehicles, of which 940,000 are passenger conveyances with an estimated value of \$110,000,000. In addition, there is a yearly expenditure of \$125,000,000 for horses and \$52,000,000 for harness, so that it seems fair to assume that the United States expends yearly for its hoarse vehicles a total of \$290,000,000.

Automobile makers claim that already the automobile has displaced 500,000 horses and wagons, the average upkeep of which is 65 cents a day, compared with the average upkeep for an automobile of 30 cents a day. In order to give a comprehensive idea of the scope of the automobile industry we have had the following figures compiled by some

of the leading manufacturers of the country. The details follow:

Investment in manufacture of automobiles	\$225,000,000
Investment in producing accessories	175,000,000
Total plant investment..	\$400,000,000
Number of persons employed in manufacture..	200,000
Number of selling agents..	5,500
Selling agents and garage employees	33,000
Annual consumption of copper in various forms, pounds	18,000,000
Freight paid to railroads..	\$ 25,000,000
to	30,000,000
Leather consumption	8,000,000
to	10,000,000
Rubber used (based on high price)	25,000,000
Steel and iron	36,000,000
Aluminum	9,000,000

The reiterated statement appearing in the press that people have been mortgaging their homes to buy automobiles has led several of the manufacturers to make a very thorough canvass of the situation. Benjamin Brisco, president of the United States Motor Company, recently sent circular letters to 24,000 bank officials throughout the country containing a series of questions, one of which was information as to the number of persons who were known to have mortgaged their property to purchase automobiles. Thousands of replies have been received, the great majority of which state that few mortgages have been so placed.

AGRICULTURAL MOTOR COMPETITION

At a meeting of the representatives of many of the manufacturers of threshing machines, judges and engineers who officiated at last year's motor contest, held in Winnipeg a few days ago, the rules and regulations were adopted subject to meeting with the approval of the manufacturers. All entries must be made on or before June 1st, 1911, and must be made on the official entry form, with all data filled in accurately and accompanied with an entry fee of \$25.00 for each entry.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, NINETY acres cultivated, house, stable, granary, between Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, Waldron 4 miles, school mile, fifteen per acre, three hundred cash, balance easy.—D. Palmer, Grayson. 21-6

SCRIP FOR SALE

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality. Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards. P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 16-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM Imported Stock.—C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 16-12

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels for sale.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 16-6

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, Toulouse Geese, Barred Rock Cock- erels. — Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 16-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—FROM good laying strain. Choice birds, \$2.00 each.—Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 19-6

McOPA FARM, BARRED ROCKS, COCK- erels, \$3 up; Indian Runner Drakes, \$2. Satisfaction or money back.—W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 20-6

FOR SALE—FINE SPECIMEN BARRED Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 21-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS— Excellent quality, 40c per bushel on car at Gordon-Yorkton Branch G.T.P. Sample on request.—Thos. Goulden, Yorkton. 16-6

OATS WANTED—SEVERAL CARS GOOD feed at less than 35c delivered in Perdue, Sask., Twp. 86, Rg. 11, W. 3.—F. Plocker. 18-6

SEED WHEAT—I HAVE 350 BUSHEL OF Red Fife, good two Northern, grown from seed purchased from Sask. Government. \$1.00 a bushel f.o.b. Box 82, Bangor, Sask. 19-6

BANNER OATS FOR SEED — I HAVE several thousand bushels of Pure Banner Oats for Sale Free from noxious weeds and wild oats. I procured this seed from McKenzie's in 1907-8 and have grown them on breaking since. I can put them on track at C.P.R. or G.T. Railway.—W. F. Goulden, Yorkton P.O., Sask. 21-4

WANTED—By the Plainfield Local 186 U.F.A. 4,000 bushels good clean oats, 1,500 seed wheat, Red Fife. Address The Secretary, Optic P.O. via Farmangay, with price f.o.b. your station. 21-3

FOR SALE—FEW CARS SEED AND FEED Oats, Abundance and Banner, 38 and 35 cents, Grayson.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 21-6

WANTED—SEED AND FEED OATS AND seed wheat by the car lot. Quote price and weight, also kind; samples requested. — John A. Bain, Sec.-Treas. 21-1

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF WHITE Legowo Oats, good for seed. Samples sent on request. Apply to Robt. Martin, Grand View, Man. 21-6

FOR SALE—8,000 BUSHEL OF PURE Newmarket seed oats, weight 44 lbs. to bushel, free from noxious weeds. Sample sent on request. Apply to R. V. Vaughan, Perley, Sask. 21-6

JACKS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SPANISH JACK "Picadon." — R. E. Landes, Langham, Sask. 18-6

WOOD FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR WOOD DIRECT— \$3.50 per cord f.o.b. Clanwilliam. Write Geo. Fletcher, Clanwilliam. 18-6

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—LADIES' FUR-LINED COAT, size 40, Alaska Sable collar, first class condition.—Box 12, Grain Growers' Guide. 21-6

BUSINESS CHANCES

BLACKSMITH WANTED—GOOD POSITION for a good tradesman and a temperate man. Apply to L. Wilson, Sec. G.G.A., Kemnay. 20-3

LOST, STRAYED AND STOLEN

STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES, October 20th, one dark bay horse with white hind feet, small white spot on forehead, and branded on right shoulder, \$10.00 reward by T. Freedy, Dry River, Man. 20-2

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the name of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BEEKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Sask.

REGISTERED BEEKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS — ALL ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butter Breed, 8 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer Importers and breeders.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN. — Breeder of choice improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FINE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; fillies from two to four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorous. A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. —B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.C.W. Leghorns at Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910. Grand cock- erels, either breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. A few B.P. Rock pullets, \$10.00 per doz.

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS— J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and Importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SPECIAL OFFER — CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Yorkshires at below real value can be secured from J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKS—MAY- farrows, both sex, one yearling boar, two litters October farrows. Sows \$5, boars \$6 before 15th.—Robt. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 20-2

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSER, MAN., BREEDER of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons. Choice young stock for sale; also choice Seed Wheat; sample, &c., on application.

JERSEY CATTLE, SHIRE HORSES, PEKIN Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Tur- keys.—David Smith, Gladstone, Man.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

HELP WANTED

"WANTED — GOOD REPRESENTATIVES in every good town and district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries," and sell our hardy stock, grown specially for western planting. Start right now at the best selling time. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Handsome free outfit, designed for western salesmen.—Stone & Welling- ton, Toronto, Ont." 19-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VAL- LEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

Buying or Selling a Farm?

Who buys Farms? The Farmer. Who sells Farms? The Farmer.

A great many speculators and middlemen may be involved in the transaction, but in the final analysis one farmer sells and some other farmer buys. So why not apply the principle of direct dealing in connection with the buying and selling of land? If you want to buy a farm find some farmer who wants to sell one, if you have a farm to sell find a farmer who wants to buy. This will mean a better bargain for you whether you are buying or selling.

There's a very simple method by which the buyer may find a seller and the seller may find a buyer. A small want advertisement in the "Property For Sale and Wanted" column of The Guide will do this very effectively.

Here's an example of how it works out:

FOR SALE—N.W. ¼ & S.E. ¼ OF SEC- tion 32, tp. 17, rge. 14 west 1st; 145 acres broken, 25 acres summer fallow, 75 acres plowed, all fenced, 2 and 3 wires; two first class wells, good buildings; \$6,000, \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms. School on prop- erty.—Thos. Gilmour, Birnie.

This advertisement is being inserted by Mr. Gilmour at a cost of \$1.36 for one week or \$6.80 for six weeks (the rate is two cents per word for one week, or ten cents per word for six weeks) and by this means he brings his property before every reader of The Guide, among whom there are no doubt a number of farmers who are just seeking something of this kind. These men write to Mr. Gilmour, and out of the replies received he will probably have no difficulty in selecting a suitable purchaser. And the whole transaction is completed at the cost of a very few dollars, there are no heavy commissions to eat the heart out of the profit.

Readers of The Guide who have farms for sale are advised to give this plan a trial, as an effective and economical method of disposing of their holdings.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - - - - - WINNIPEG

Seed Grain for Sale

There are many districts throughout the West in which there is an urgent demand for good seed. Your district perhaps has been more fortunate and you are the possessor of a quantity of high class grain which would make first class seed. Then why not realize the most from it by selling it for that purpose? A little want advertisement in The Guide will do the trick for you.

For example, something like this:

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS— Excellent quality, 40c per bushel on car at Gordon-Yorkton Branch G.T.P. Sample on request.—Thos. Goulden, Yorkton.

This advertisement costs Mr. Goulden 54 cents per week or \$2.70 for the six weeks for which he has inserted it, and we feel safe in saying that he will get back his investment many times over in the form of higher prices for his grain. We would suggest, therefore, that if you have good, clean seed for sale that you insert a similar card in The Guide. The cost is two cents per word for one week, or ten cents per word for six weeks.

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE - - - - - WINNIPEG

We Are All Traders

We are all traders, there is no permanence to our possession of many of our belongings. We are continually trying to dispose of something we have but do not want, and just as continually trying to secure things which we feel we want and haven't got. Did it ever occur to you how many desirable things we could buy if we could only sell the things we don't want?

In the larger cities this problem of trading, of barter, of exchange, or what- ever you may care to call it, is being developed into a science, thanks to the suggestions offered and the opportunity afforded by the popular daily paper. As a rule one paper in each city to a large extent monopolizes this class of business and is termed "the recognized want ad medium" of that particular city. Glanc- ing over the want ads in such a paper one is overwhelmed with the wide range and variety of the articles offered for sale or which someone desires to buy. Horses, carriages, dogs, cats, baby carriages, babies' automobiles, pigeons and thousands of other things, many of them strange and unusual are offered for sale or are asked for through these columns. What is the result? Just as soon as an article has served its purpose it is sold and the money goes to buy something that is really required. The man whose coat is getting shabby sells it at a reduced price to someone who is glad to get it, and buys a new one. When he tires of his horse he sells it and buys an automobile, and so on. While the farmer does not perhaps accumulate so much material of transient value, yet nearly every farmer has a number of articles which he would gladly sell to his neighbor and which his neighbor would gladly buy from him.

Perhaps he has seed grain for sale; undoubtedly some other farmer in the country is seeking good seed, perhaps he wants to sell his farm and move further West; some other farmer would no doubt gladly buy that farm. Perhaps he has good stock for sale, he has butter and eggs to dispose of, or he may wish to sell his buggy with a view to buying a motor car. There is a market for all these things, and that market place is the classified columns of The Grain Growers' Guide, where what you have to offer will be brought before the leading farmers of the entire country. Try it if you have anything to sell and if your proposition is right you will be surprised at the number of replies you will receive.

The cost of a card in the classified columns of The Guide is very slight. Only two cents per word per week, or ten cents per word for six weeks.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - - - - - WINNIPEG

Farm and Field

CONSTRUCTION OF IMPLEMENT SHED

Editor:—Re your question in a recent issue. How would you build an implement shed for an averaged sized farm?

I would say the minimum size for an implement shed should be 14 feet by 42 feet with a six foot wall and a pitch roof. This would allow the binder with truck or tongue detached to go across the end, taking 7 feet. The seeder and disc would take 10 feet, the disc standing over the seeder tongue. The mower and rake would take 12 feet with room for a gang plow alongside the mower; wagon 7 feet, leaving 5 feet for plows and harrows.

Construction

Put a small cement foundation under a 2 by 4 inch sill to keep it off the ground, say 4 by 4 inches. Put the studding 3 feet on centres and sheet the walls with shiplap or siding. Make the doorways 12 feet; one door could slide, the other should hinge, as there would be no room to slide it, and a slot could be cut in one side to allow closing over the projecting wagon tongue. It will be necessary to leave out the foundation at each door driving a hardwood peg at each side of the door post to insure the wall staying in case of a push. Tie across the bottom in the centre and run a brace in the form of an X to guard against wind pressure. For the roof use galvanized corrugated sheets. A light construction will carry this. 2 by 2 inch rafters, 2 feet on centre with 1 by 2 inch strips 3 of them on each side will be found strong enough. For collar ties use 1 by 4 inch strips. Use double plates all through to carry over the doors.

I do not think it would be necessary to project the roof at the ends or the sides. Run a fascia board all around the edge of the roof and turn the edge of the sheets over and nail. Use ridge roll or boards for the peak. Eight foot corrugated sheets without projection will give the building a pitch of 3 ft. 9 inches.

The approximate cost would be as follows:

500 feet dimension stuff	\$15.50
900 feet of shiplap	28.00
42 galvanized corrugated sheets	31.00
Hardware	3.50
Cement	1.00

Estimated total.....\$79.00

I would locate the shed away from any other buildings and face it to the east, as the snow does not usually drift so much on the east side.

C. H. GATLEY.

Austin, Man.

VALUE OF GOOD LOOKS

An Eastern paper prints an attractive picture of an Ontario farm home and says: "The wealth of natural beauty that surrounds the majority of farm homes in the province of Ontario is a drawing force which attract and hold people to the farm. And it is a mighty factor. The progressive farmers of today realize that those things which go to make a home beautiful are well worth while."

Frequently in the West one hears of a farmer disposing of a farm which he has tilled for the past twenty years, at an exorbitant price per acre, and people wonder why any person could be induced to buy old land at such a figure when the virgin prairie could be bought much cheaper. A visit to the farm, however, would disclose the secret. There one would see, in all probability, an attractive and well kept house and farm buildings and the garden and part of the farm well set with trees.

Almost any farmer will admit that a neat, well-kept farm and farm home will sell for more than an unkept run-down looking place. Yet quite a number of our Western farmers seem to have no real sense of beauty or orderliness, and hand in hand with this defect there is often found a lack of close business calculation and good general management.

A sense of beauty is based on a sense of order and good looks, and this is the foundation quality of mind that characterizes a clean cut business-like farm management. Such things have a large money value in themselves, for property, whether it be an animal or a farm that

shows it, sells for more in the market. But the greatest value is seen in the effect of such sentiment on the farmer himself. When once he places himself under its domination, close joints are made in his calculations, the factor of waste disappears and larger profits ensue. A neat orderly farmer is seldom other than a financial success.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO SOW PER ACRE

All the best thinkers in the dry farming world claim that better results can be secured from moderately thin than from thicker sowing. The usual reasoning of those who support thick sowing as being best in dry countries is that it will produce a heavy thick foliage, which by quickly and thoroughly shading the ground economizes and conserves much moisture. But a little inquiry into this popular fallacy will soon dispel it. Recognizing that the moisture supply is our limiting factor in crop production, with a given amount in a cubic yard of land it is obvious that, say fifty plants, will exhaust that moisture more quickly than a lesser number would do, as each plant is a miniature suction pump continually drawing upon the soil moisture and evaporating it through its leaves. This process is accelerated by the dry winds which sometimes blow during the hot summer. Given, however, a good reserve of moisture in the land and a reasonable number of plants thereon, the ill effects of such drying winds are not only averted but turned to good account by stimulating rapid maturity. Were the cubic yard of soil in question loaded with one hundred plants instead of fifty it is evident that its moisture would be exhausted in about half the time, and that the supply would be insufficient to meet the heavy demands made upon it during a period of drying winds and excessive evaporation. On the other hand, if the cubic yard of soil has been deeply worked in a district where the soil is peculiarly retentive of moisture and precipitation is unusually generous, too thin sowing would induce excessive stooling and correspondingly delayed maturity, both of which must be avoided in Saskatchewan.

What then should govern us in the amount to sow? If our previous reasoning is correct, that thick sowing is likely to be more susceptible to damage by drought, while too thin sowing runs one into danger by frost, this is a question in the solving of which the tiller of the soil will require to exercise sound judgment, based upon local conditions. As much discretion as would be used in loading a team for a trip to market should be exercised in determining the amount of seed to be sown on an acre of land, for as many factors enter into the question. Just as the weight, condition and temperament of the team, the nature of the load and condition of the wagon, the character of the trail, its present condition, its length, and the weather on the day in question, all enter into the discussion as to what load shall be

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

The agricultural editor would be pleased to receive replies to the following questions, the answers may be written at any length:

Have you tried corn as a forage crop? and have you tried corn silage for milk cows?

Have you gone extensively into the poultry business and found it profitable?

Describe what you consider the best style of building for hogs.

Have you tried motor power on the farm, if so, did it pay you?

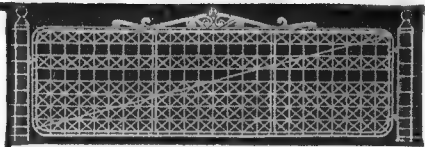
hauled, so the mechanical condition of the field, its probable reserve of moisture, the stage to which the season has advanced, the presence or absence of weeds, and the variety of seed being used are among the factors that must be considered by the careful farmer when he is determining the quantity of seed he will sow to the acre. In short, land should be sown according to its known capacity to carry a large or small crop. Experience

The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handy, convenient and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough usage. The frame is

THE BANWELL HOSIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Box R, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense because it never needs repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and farm fences of exceptional strength. Write for free book.

has demonstrated that in Saskatchewan the quantity of wheat to be sown per acre should vary from three pecks to two bushels, of oats from six pecks to three bushels, and of flax around two pecks.

ATTEND SHORT COURSE

Saskatchewan farmers will send exhibits of seed to the Provincial Seed Fair to be held at Regina on January 23 to 28, but they should also plan to attend the farmers' short course which will be held at Regina during the week following the seed fair. These two big events are this year being held on separate weeks on account of the large amount of work which each entails. The short course will be held in connection with the Agricultural Societies' Convention. These conventions which have for some years been held in conjunction with the provincial seed fairs are quite the most popular of all the farmers' gatherings held in Saskatchewan. This is the natural consequence of the effort that has been made to provide a program which would give those who attend some ideas which they could turn to practical use on their farms. This year the work of the agricultural societies will be discussed at the morning sessions of the convention. At the afternoon sessions the subjects presented will pertain to farming principles and practices, and an effort will be made to present as much as can practically be done of the sciences underlying common farming practices.

SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIR

The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture is issuing a list of the prizes offered at the Provincial Seed Fair which will be held in Regina in January next. Several changes have been made since last year. New sections have been added and cash prizes now offered for wheat, oats, barley, flax, pease, potatoes, corn, western rye, grass seed, brome grass seed, alfalfa seed and red clover seed. Instead of requiring that all exhibits be made through the agricultural societies, as was the case last year, the rule has been broadened to allow any person in the province to exhibit, and entries will be received direct from growers of seed. Prize lists will be mailed in a few days to secretaries of agricultural societies, to the winners of prizes in the seed fairs which are being held in Saskatchewan this year, and to the exhibitors at previous seed fairs. Any other persons who desire copies should at once write to F. Hedley Auld, Director of Agricultural Extension, Saskatoon.

A trio of experts have been invited to judge the exhibits at the Provincial Seed Fair, Prof. C. P. Bull, of Minnesota College of Agriculture; Prof. John Bracken, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, and C. J. Turnbull, Manager of the Steele Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg. The judging will be done during January 24 to 28, and the annual farmers' convention which has become such a popular event will be held during the following week. The convention dates are January 31 to February 3.

ONTARIO'S HARVEST IN 1910

The following statements give the area and yields of the principle field crops of Ontario for 1910. The areas have been compiled by the Ontario Department of Agriculture from individual returns of farmers, and the yields by a special staff in each township in addition to the department's regular crop correspondents:

Fall Wheat—743,473 acres yielded 19,837,172 bushels, or 26.7 per acre, as compared with 13,967,653 and 21.1 in 1909. The annual average per acre for 29 years was 21.0.

Spring Wheat—129,319 acres yielded 2,489,833 bushels, or 19.3 per acre, as compared with 2,223,507 and 16.5 in 1909. Annual average, 15.9.

Barley—626,144 acres yielded 19,103,107 bushels, or 30.5 per acre, as compared

with 19,776,777 and 27.0 in 1909. Annual average, 27.8.

Oats—2,757,933 acres yielded 102,084,924 bushels, or 37.0 per acre, as compared with 90,235,579 and 33.5 in 1909. Annual average, 35.7.

Rye—95,397 acres yielded 1,020,333 bushels, or 17.0 per acre, as compared with 1,573,921 and 16.6 in 1909. Annual average, 16.4.

Buckwheat—194,913 acres yielded 4,693,881 bushels, or 24.1 per acre, as compared with 4,290,790 and 21.2 in 1909. Annual average, 20.3.

Peas—403,414 acres yielded 6,019,003 bushels, or 14.9 per acre, as compared with 7,613,656 and 20.0 in 1909. Annual average, 19.3.

Beans—19,778 acres yielded 892,927 bushels, or 17.9 per acre, as compared with 826,344 and 18.4 in 1909. Annual average, 17.2.

Potatoes—103,454 acres yielded 21,927,804 bushels, or 130 per acre, as compared with 24,645,283 and 145 in 1909. Annual average, 116.

Mangolds—68,972 acres yielded 34,636,137 bushels, or 503 per acre, as compared with 28,928,347 and 410 in 1909. Annual average, 459.

Carrots—3,551 acres yielded 1,040,318 bushels, or 296 per acre, as compared with 1,101,653 and 286 in 1909. Annual average, 345.

Sugar Beets—26,879 acres yielded 11,238,577 bushels, or 418 per acre, as compared with 7,001,563 and 353 in 1909. Annual average, 413.

Turnips—108,300 acres yielded 49,425,472 bushels, or 456 per acre, as compared with 50,738,940 and 447 in 1909. Annual average, 430.

Mixed Grains—497,936 acres yielded 18,261,803 bushels, or 36.7 per acre, as compared with 16,199,434 and 34.1 in 1909.

Corn for Husking—320,519 acres yielded 24,900,380 bushels (in the ear), or 77.7 per acre, as compared with 22,619,690 and 70.1 in 1909. Annual average, 71.4.

Corn for Silo—326,027 acres yielded 3,788,364 tons (green), or 11.60 tons per acre, as compared with 3,374,635 and 11.70 in 1909. Annual average, 11.46.

Hay and Clover—3,204,021 acres yielded 5,492,633 tons, or 1.71 tons per acre, as compared with 3,885,145 and 1.20 last year. Annual average, 1.46.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Christmas and New Year Holidays

FARE AND ONE THIRD For the ROUND TRIP

Between all Stations on the Main Line, Port Arthur to Vancouver and intermediate Branch Lines.

Tickets on sale December 22nd, 1910, to January 2nd, 1911. Final return limit January 5th, 1911.

For further particulars apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Agent.

The Dairy

AN ALL CONCRETE MILK HOUSE

This milk house is 14 x 20 ft. in size and 8 ft. high to the eaves. The roof has a two-foot rise to the peak and is also built of concrete.

The following is a description of the material used and method of erecting this building. The owner did all the excavating and furnished the gravel for the concrete, and the lumber used for the concrete forms and scaffold. The contractor furnished the cement, the doors and windows complete, the steel for reinforcing the concrete and performed all the other labor of construction not mentioned as furnished by the owner. There was a detailed contract signed by both parties which was carried out to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. Such a contract will almost entirely guarantee a well-carried out job of work. The work was carried out as follows:

The ground was staked off in the proper manner for the location of the building, and leveled by removing the sod to a point four inches below the finished floor line. The trenches were dug 14 in. wide, 30 in. deep and at the bottom were cut out wider, making them about 28 in. wide for a footing. A cross trench for a footing for a partition was 10 in. wide and 12 in. deep. These trenches were filled with concrete, mixed one part cement to eight parts gravel, and to the proper grade line. The walls above grade line were hollow, constructed with 24-in. walls spaced 3 in. apart and tied together at intervals by steel ties made of three-eighths inch rods. These walls were cast monolithic by the use of a set of forms 24 in. high, reaching entirely around the building. These forms were set in place and held in place by bolts and guides, and then filled with concrete, which was mixed quite wet and in proportion of one of cement to six of gravel. These forms were raised and filled each day till the desired height was reached.

There were strands of No. 5 gage wire put in the concrete once every foot around, and around the building with an extra allowance over windows and doors. Also at the top of the wall a double strand of wire was put in all the way around in each 4-inch wall. The window and door frames were set in place in the forms at their proper locations and the concrete placed snugly about them.

When the side walls and partition wall had been finished, a false wooden roof of the proper design was put on with a cornice projection, but all was constructed in such a way as to be taken out entirely after a concrete roof had been put on and hardened. Over this false work the re-enforcing steel was placed and wired together to hold it in proper place and then the whole thing covered with 3½ inches of concrete, mixed one to four, and this was surfaced with a trowel finish of rich mortar one-half inch thick.

The re-enforcing steel for this roof consisted of three-eighths inch steel rods twelve feet long which were spaced eight inches apart and extended from the eaves up over the peak and they were bent at each end to fit down over the roof form. These rods were crossed once each ten inches by a No. 5 wire running lengthwise of the roof and at each place of contact the wire and rods were wired together with broom wire.

A chimney having a flue 8 x 8 inches and walls four inches thick was also made in place with concrete. The outside of the walls were finished first by rubbing them with a rich cement mortar put on with a wooden float and then by a coat of cement wash put on with a brush which made a very pleasing finish as well as a water-proof one. The inside walls were all plastered smooth with rich cement mortar finished perfectly smooth.

The building is divided into two rooms, one five feet six inches by twelve feet in size, contains the gasoline engine, used to run cream separators and churn and any other machinery needed. The water heater is also in this room and it can also be used to store needed supplies. The rest of the building is the milk room, twelve by twelve feet in size and in it is located the machinery needed to properly handle milk. In this case they make butter and have a separator and churn and other needed articles in use. Also there is a cooling tank in this room three

by six feet and two feet deep with the inlet water pipe located in the bottom, also proper overflow pipes. The concrete floors in each room are finished smooth with a perfect grade to carry any and all water to drains located in their surface.

This building would be large enough to care for the milk from a herd of fifty or seventy-five cows except in case of using bottles. I believe it would require at least as much room again where milk was bottled, to have it thoroughly good and practical for the same number of cows.

Such a building is water and fire proof and easily kept clean and will give satisfaction for years to come. The contract price for this milk house was \$250.00 plus the cost of the gravel and excavation and the damage to the lumber which was afterward used for other purposes. The gravel cost about thirty cents a yard on the ground. The excavating cost less than five dollars.

IMPORT MILK

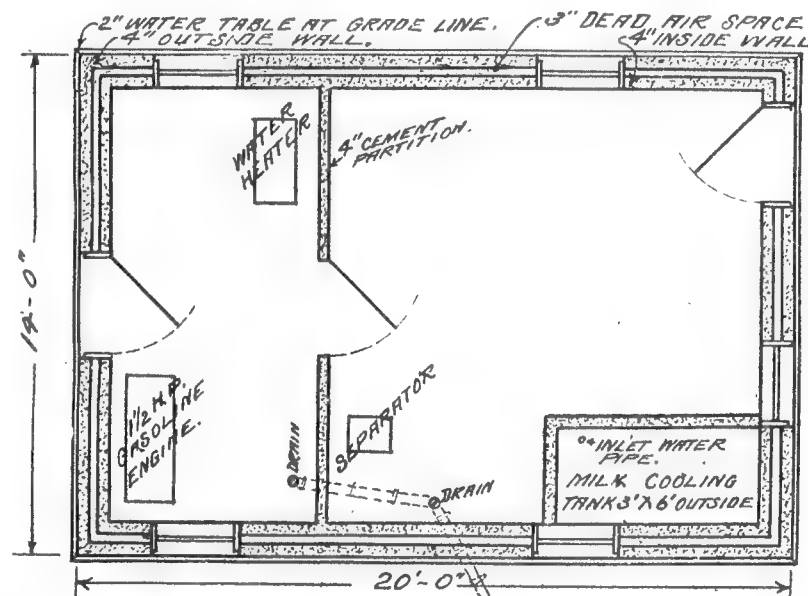
Owing partly to the lack of feed this year, but still more to the fact that weeds are favored more than dairy cows under the system of farming near Winnipeg, one firm in the city of Winnipeg claims to be importing daily 500 to 700 gallons of milk from the United States, and cream in addition.

This statement was made by a responsible man at one of the local creameries this morning. He stated that it hurt them badly to have to bring in this milk as it cost them as much as they sold it for. They had to pay five cents a gallon for the milk, and the duty and carriage brought the cost up another five

fiscal year ending March 31, has just been issued. In this report there are found accounts of many important and carefully conducted experiments in agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture, the outcome of practical and scientific work in the fields, barns, dairy and poultry buildings, orchards and plantations at the several experimental farms; of scientific research in connection with the breeding of cereals and in determining their relative value; of research work in the chemical laboratories bearing on many branches of agricultural and horticultural employment; of careful study of the life histories of injurious and beneficial insects and the best methods to adopt for destroying the most injurious species. In the report of the work of the entomological division will also be found particulars of the experiments of the observations which have been made during the past year in connection with the apiculture. Continued attention has been given to the subject of noxious weeds and the most practical and economical methods by which they may be destroyed; attention has also been given to research into the diseases of plants, the circumstances under which they are propagated and the most effective measures for their subjugation.

Experiments with Fertilizers

After constant cropping for ten years at the central experimental farm, using only the Thomas' phosphate as fertilizers, it was found that the soil on those plots to which no barnyard manure had been applied were much depleted in humus, hence their power of holding moisture had been lessened, and the conditions for plant growth, apart from the question of plant food, had on this account become less favorable. Of all the fertilizers that have been tried for the past twenty-three years none have given the same satisfaction as barnyard manure, and fresh manure has been proven to be more beneficial than rotted manure. For re-



FLOOR PLAN OF MILK HOUSE

cents, making the price ten cents, wholesale, which was the price it was retailed at.

Serious Situation

The United States informant, who has had a great deal of experience in such matters, says he cannot understand why the farmers of Manitoba could not profitably feed cattle and sell milk when this could be done just across the line.

More Mixed Farming

The condition of many of the farms owing to weeds showed how necessary it was that there should be more mixed farming in this country. While it may have been more profitable to grow wheat a few years ago, he pointed out that now the case was different, as many of the farms within reasonable reach of the city were not growing big enough crops to make it worth while. On the other hand there was now a steady market for dairy produce of all kinds.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS REPORTS

The twenty-third annual report of the minister of agriculture of the work done and in progress at the several experimental farms of the Dominion of Canada, for the

storing humus in the soil clover has proved of value, but it is only adapted to certain sections of the Dominion where the soil and climate are conducive to growth.

Steer Feeding Experiments

The work that was started at the Brandon experimental farm in the fall of 1907, in the feeding of steers outside as compared with those fed in the stables was continued. Forty steers were secured at the commencement of the winter; twenty were kept outside, without having any shelter except natural windbreaks. The remaining twenty were kept in the stable, four being in loose pens and the other sixteen tied. The outside lot was fed oat straw for roughage during most of the period, with some hay during the last six weeks. Those in the loose boxes were fed exactly the same as those outside. Those tied in the stable were fed silage, a few roots, straw and chopped grain. The grain ration was light to begin with, being four pounds per day, one-half bran and one-half barley and oat chop. This amount of grain was gradually increased until by the first of April they were receiving twelve pounds per day. This amount was continued until they were sold on May 10, 1909. Taking labor into consideration the showing of those made outside compared favorably with those kept

inside. Of those kept inside the animals in the loose pens made the greatest gains.

Clovers

All strains of alfalfa tested and red clover have done exceedingly well at the Indian Head experimental farm. Alfalfa has now stood for five years at that station and red clover for three years. Experiments with Indian corn have also been satisfactory, especially as a silage crop.

Poultry

Extensive experiments have been carried out with poultry at the central experimental farm, at Ottawa; one being the keeping of fowls in artificial warmed and also in unheated houses. Particularly valuable is the experience gained by the favorable effects of the unheated, or cotton front style of fresh air house on the production of eggs and the general health of the fowls during the winter season. According to the results obtained the introduction of the unheated house principle in all its different adaptations of colony, or cotton front or other patterns, may be said to have revolutionized the methods of poultry keeping which for so many years have been in vogue.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," with its Head Office at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, with power to take over, acquire and carry on the business of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, and amending Acts, of the Province of Manitoba, and for such purposes to buy, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the property, assets, and undertaking of said Company as a going concern, and to pay for the same by cash or shares, debentures or securities of the new company, or partly by cash and partly by shares, debentures or securities of the new company or upon such terms of amalgamation as may be agreed upon between the shareholders of the old company and the new company, and with the same powers as are now possessed by the said "Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd."

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & CO.,

Solicitors for the Applicant.
DATED at Winnipeg this 25th day of November, A.D. 1910.

AVIS

Avis est donne par le present qu'une application sera faite au Parlement du Canada a la presente session pour obtenir un Acte concernant l'incorporation d'une compagnie sous le nom de "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," ayant son bureau principal a Winnipeg, Manitoba, et avec le pouvoir de prendre, d'acquiescer et de poursuivre le but et l'objet de la compagnie "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," une compagnie incorporee en vertu de la "Joint Stock Companies' Act," et des amendements du dit Acte, de la Province du Manitoba, et a cette fin, pour acheter, acquiescer, louer, acquiescer les proprietes, mobiliers et immobiliers, et d'entreprendre de la dite compagnie, et de payer argent comptant, ou en actions, ou en debentures, ou en garanties, de la nouvelle compagnie, ou partiellement en argent comptant, ou partiellement en actions, ou partiellement en garanties, de la nouvelle compagnie; ou selon des termes d'amalgamation tels qu'il sera convenu entre les actionnaires de l'ancienne compagnie et de la nouvelle compagnie, et la nouvelle compagnie aura les memes pouvoirs que la compagnie "Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited."

BONNAR, TRUEMAN ET CIE,

Advocats du les requerants.
Date a Winnipeg, le vingt-cinquieme jour le Novembre 1910

BITTER LICK
MEDICATED
Salt Brick



BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.
Full particulars from
Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Live Stock

LIVE STOCK MEETINGS

A delegation of the Manitoba Winter Fair consisting of J. Cornell, A. C. McPhail and W. I. Smale, secretary, recently waited on the executives of the Live Stock Associations, consisting of John G. Barron, A. P. Mackay, W. James, Andrew Graham, A. J. McPhail, Prof. Peters, Principal Black, S. Benson, Geo. H. Greig, and Dr. A. W. Bell in Winnipeg, urging the associations to change the date of their annual meetings, to be held the same time as the winter fair. Upon presenting a strong case, the committee taking the various matters into consideration decided to accede to the request of the delegation, and the live stock meetings now will be held in Brandon during the progress of the winter fair in February.

The committee of the association drew up the following program for the annual meetings, and from the list of speakers selected by the committee, and the subjects of their lectures, this should prove a most instructive year:

Monday

8 p.m.—Annual meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

9 p.m.—"Government Sheep Farms," by A. J. Mackay. "Economy in Hog Production," A. Cooper. "Sheep Fencing," by Jas. Murray.

10 p.m.—Election of officers.

Tuesday

8 p.m.—Annual report of Horse Breeders' Association.

9 p.m.—"Draft Horse Breeding for the West," by R. E. Druman. Discussion led by Prof. W. H. Peters.

10 p.m.—Election of officers.

Wednesday

8 p.m.—Annual meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association.

9 p.m.—"Breeding and Feeding of Butchers' Cattle," by J. G. Barron. Discussion led by W. J. Rutherford. "Corn and Silo Feeding vs. Roots," J. H. Crisdale. "Silo Construction for West," by Jas. Murray.

10 p.m.—Election of officers.

Thursday

Opening Meeting—"Sheep Interests of the West," by Principal Black. "How Best to Improve our Agricultural Conditions, etc.," by J. H. Grisdale. Report of abattoir committee, S. Benson. "Growing and Feeding Alfalfa," by Jas. Murray. Address, Dr. J. G. Rutherford.

A SCRUB BULL—A SCRUB FARMER

We have now reached a point when it is pretty safe to say that the man who keeps a scrub bull publishes to all the world the fact that he is more or less of a scrub farmer. It was not always so. Many good farmers were for a long time skeptical as to the possibilities of breeding. They believed, and had a good deal of experience to justify them in the belief, that "the breed goes in at the mouth," that improvement after all was mainly a matter of environment. They could point to the fact that all the great breeds were produced in environments favorable to development of those breeds. They will point to the fact, for example, that beef breeds were developed on rich soils; that dairy breeds were developed under circumstances where men were obliged to do the milking; and, therefore, the milking produced milkers.

They learned by observation that the purchase of a pure-bred bull did not always result in stock in any way equal in quality to the sire. They discovered that there were scrubs among purebreds; that breeders were frequently speculators; that they were carried away by fads. Hence they hesitated to pay out their good money for pure-bred animals. Furthermore, when cattle were cheap and the prices of purebreds high, and they could not see any way of using an animal more than two years without inbreeding, they foresaw a loss of fifty or sixty dollars, sometimes a hundred or more, when they change sires, the loss being the difference between the beef value of the animal and the price they are compelled to pay for improved stock. They had not yet learned any by way which they could, through co-operation with their neighbors, exchange sires and retain those that proved themselves to be prepotent, or

capable of transmitting their good qualities to their progeny.

All this has passed away. There is no excuse now for the man who has eight or ten cows using a scrub bull or a grade bull or a pedigreed animal lacking individual merit. A bull bought as a yearling and properly used can now be sold, in neighborhoods where breeders have learned how to co-operate, for nearly if not quite the full purchase price; so that he has the use of the animal for the cost of keep plus the interest on the purchase price and the risk of accident. There is no need of losing anything beyond this. Even in a neighborhood where farmers have not learned to co-operate in the purchase of bulls, he can sell his bull in the market after using him two years for very nearly the price he has paid for him. He has then had his services for the interest on the purchase price, the cost of keep and the cost of fattening.

Farmers who had extreme ideas on the value of pedigree have now learned that blood is not all; that if the blood is to remain in the herd it must have suitable environment. They are learning to feed better, to use the animal more wisely, and hence there is no longer any good excuse for using an inferior animal in the herd.

We need not say that the purchase must be made wisely; that the man who would buy a bull or any other animal to improve his stock must steer clear of



SHAMROCK II.
Grade Aberdeen-Angus junior calf. Grand champion steer at Chicago, 1910.
Exhibited by Iowa State College.

the speculator. He has never been of any value to any breed, for he must purchase from a man who is really a breeder, who breeds naturally, and who was not carried away by any ridiculous notions about breeding.

It is perfectly safe now to buy pure-bred animals of any of the breeds of cattle or any other kind of live stock, provided he buys wisely; and no man should consider himself an up-to-date farmer unless he has a pure-bred sire in his herd.

SWINE AT THE INTERNATIONAL

Swine breeders were stingy as to numbers but exceedingly liberal as to quality in their exhibits of breeding stock at the Chicago International Fair. Larger collections of the leading breeds were expected and justified, but the character of the entries was unusually high. Among the exhibitors were some of the foremost breeders, their presence indicating that they either have no fear of their hogs contracting disease at this stockyards show or else are willing to incur the risk. Some of the hogs had been serum treated to safeguard them from infection, and the management of the show had left nothing undone in the hog department to insure the best possible sanitary conditions. Never before have the hogs been so comfortably housed. Educationally, the show was superior to any of its predecessors. A small, high-quality exhibit, penned and

shown in a way to develop every instructional suggestion of which it is capable leaves more effective impressions than can be produced with an overflowing display tucked away in nooks and corners which hundreds of visitors would not take the time or trouble to discover.

Perhaps the chief reason for the comparatively small number of entries is that at this season breeding hogs are needed for more important work in the home herds than they could do by showing themselves. Hogs have been selling at a range of values which has induced breeders to begin an aggressive campaign for a substantial replenishment of their herds. High prices have drawn to the shambles thousands of breeding hogs that could ill be spared. A clearance of historic closeness has been effected, handicapping breeding operations to a marked extent. But breeders are resuming business on a scale that promises a record-breaking pig crop this winter and in the spring. Not only are established herds on the verge of a notable expansion, but everyday adds to the already long list of farmers who have been attracted to hog-raising by the market prices of the recent past. Trade during the International was never so brisk and satisfactory to exhibitors as it was last week. Dozens of private sales were consummated, farmers and breeders taking boars and sows at good prices. Animals sold at the show were shipped to all parts of Canada and the States.

Breeders are much encouraged by the success of the serum treatment to prevent cholera, and extensive as the demand is for serum in those regions where its effects have gained popular recognition, the depth of interest in the subject among breeders, feeders and farmers who attend-

CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest
sheets, absolutely free
from defects.

Each sheet is pressed, not
rolled, corrugations therefore
fit accurately without waste.
Any desired size or gauge,
straight or curved.

LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

Metallic Roofing Co.

Manufacturers LIMITED
TORONTO & WINNIPEG (47)

Western Canada Factory:
797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

nearly as can be conveniently done. We shall then be able to furnish advice that will be far more accurate for the particular feeding problem to be worked out for each individual concerned.

FARM BOOKS

Among the books of value to farmers a recent publication by the MacMillan Company, of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, entitled "Diseases of Economic Plants" will be of special interest. The book is written by F. L. Stevens and J. G. Hall, and is designed to meet the needs of two classes of readers; those who wish to recognise and treat diseases without the burden of long study as to their causes, and those who desire to study the etiology of diseases, and to become familiar with the parasites which are often their cause. The book indicates the chief prominent characters of the most destructive plant diseases of Canada caused by bacteria or fungi, in such a way that in most cases reliable diagnosis may be made. Only such characters are used as appear to the naked eye, or through the aid of a hand lens, and all technical discussion is avoided in so far as possible. In selecting common names for diseases the authors have chosen those that are most widely used or generally known.

Cereal Smut

Amongst the plant diseases that most readily show themselves to farmers in the West are cereal smuts and rusts, and it is evident that to know precisely at what parts and at what periods the various plant crops are open to infection is of most utmost importance in looking to the prevention of the smuts. The authors of the book have made a live study of this phase and give reliable treatments for the prevention of these various diseases which they number as high as 600 species.

Much space is also devoted to the diseases that infect garden vegetables, scores of which our Western farmers are as yet ignorant of, either as to symptoms or the prevention of the same. The most economic methods of spraying plants is liberally dealt with, and should prove of great interest to the farmers, as injurious insects are yearly becoming more numerous and destructive in the West. Cuts of power sprayers are shown showing how immense areas can be sprayed in a short time. The solution most adapted for various plants smitten with diseases or insects are also given which will prove of great benefit to the farmers. Those on the farm interested in the flower garden, ornamental plants and trees, the book should prove most helpful as it treats with a great variety of flowers, shrubs and trees and the various diseases that effect them. Fruit diseases is another important branch in which the authors have treated in a very lucid manner.

The book is well bound, the print is large and there are many splendid illustrations given. The price of the book is \$2 and can be obtained by writing to the GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE, enclosing the necessary fee and postage.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

FEEDING FACTS ESSENTIAL

Dairymen and stock-feeders when asking for advice in reference to feeds and feeding rations should not fail to keep in mind the fact that an important essential when arranging a feed ration is full and definite knowledge of the ages of the animals to be fed, the breed, size, purpose for which they are being fed, the kinds of feeds on their hand, other feeds that can be most conveniently purchased and cost of same. In the case of dairy cows, besides the foregoing do not fail to give the length of time the cows have been fresh, when due to freshen again, quantity of milk being produced and per cent. of butter-fat contained in the milk (when possible).

In fact, answer all these questions as



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

Badges 50c.
Pendants 50c.
S. G. buttons 5c.
Remember in purchasing a badge or pendant the profit after expenses goes to help the Sunshine work.

MOTTO

LITTLE DEEDS

Just a tiny basket filled with autumn bloom,
Yet it brought the sunshine to a darkened room:
All the week seemed brighter for those shining hours,
Laden with the sweetness of the smiling flowers.

Chorus:—

Let us all be helpful, let us live to bless;
Little deeds of kindness, magic pow'r possess.
Scatter beams of sunshine, o'er the darkest way;
Soon the midnight gloom shall change to brightest day.

Just a sweet bird-carol thrilled upon the air,
Yet a heart was lightened of its load of care
Like a he'venly message seemed that little strain;
Sunshine, hope and courage all came back again.

Just a glad "good Morning," on a day so dear,
Yet as it by mag'c skies seemed bright and clear;
And the one who heard it passed along her way,
Smiling at the prospect of a happy day.

Please Note:—All parcels and letters to be addressed to "Margaret" Grain Growers' Guide, 275 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg. Checks, money, etc., to Mr. B. Quinn, assistant treasurer.

A GREAT WEEK

Dear Friends:—It has been a wonderful week to me. Showers of dolls, toys, home-made candies, and no less than

thirty mite boxes placed in good position. Collection sheets have also been sent into the country and placed in many business firms in town. Now the time is drawing near for the Christmas distribution and so far the fund is very small. Last year the response was a very hearty one and I hope this year's will exceed it. Toys, books, candies, good warm garments, stockings, mitts, books, picture post cards, Christmas stockings, dolls dressed and undressed and funds.

Toys, Toys, Toys

Thousands are needed, won't you all club in and help even with the smallest donation? A united effort means untold power for creating happiness at this the brightest season of the year.

MARGARET.

WHERE SUNSHINE IS NEEDED

The following dear old people range in age from 60 to 80 years and I know that any letter or kindly token of cheer would delight their hearts. When the home was in Winnipeg, "Margaret" was a well known visitor and I know how the dear old faces brighten at the thought of a letter or picture post card. To the men who have lost their own mothers or fathers I appeal to just "adopt" one of these dear people and see that their hearts are cheered this Christmas time. The men dearly love a little tobacco and the dear ladies a cap, handkerchief or shawl; any little thing.

Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. King, Mrs. Meyers, Mrs. Middlemiss, Mrs. Warrine, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Egan, Mrs. Buget, Mrs. Workman, Mrs. Climee, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Fredrickson, Mrs. Smith, Miss Mary Robb.

Mr. Ray, Mr. Bell, Mr. Riley, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Cranston, Mr. McNeil, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Lemon, M. Hawkins, Mr. Bolt, Mr. Spence, Mr. Buzet, Mr. Egan, Mr. Brigidon, Mr. Rice, Mr. Dean, Mr. Dubord, Mr. Kosnger, Mr. Clark, Mr. Lys, Mr. Millar. Address all letters to Old Folks' Home, at Middlechurch, Manitoba.

TO CHEER OUR "SHUT-INS"

The following "shut in" members would certainly make your hearts ache if you could call in to see them and I feel sure that my call for a cheerful letter or Christmas card or some little token will meet with a hearty response from my loving readers and Sunshine chicks. They are all in the tuberculosis ward of the General Hospital, Winnipeg. When calling on these dear men and women I was telling them of all my loving friends and how wonderful it seemed to me that from east and west, north and south came answers to every call and we all agreed that the greatest work that God could give us was the blessing of scattering the Sunshine work which reached out to each lonely heart and brought the healing balm of love and kindness, no matter what the class, nationality or creed. Make part of your Christmas just a word of love to these dear souls.

James Atkins, John Cowan, Malcolm Jackson, Arthur Clay, Charles Fee, Sam Simpson, Harry Arthurs, John J. Jones, William Patfield, Karl Shepowski, John Allan, George Worley, Mrs. Kewley, Mrs. Kannon, Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Moffat, Mrs. Holder, Helen Levillie, Annie Parisiau, Mrs. Turpen.
Address care of Margaret.

Mrs. Anna Shepowski is out on S. 14, T. 20, R. 23. (Shoal Lake) and I particularly ask the lady members of the Grain Growers' Association at Shoal Lake to call upon her. She has three boys 9, 7, and 5 years and one girl 3 years. Her husband has been an inmate for two years in the tuberculosis ward, General Hospital, Winnipeg, and she has bravely struggled alone to support herself and children and send a little cheer to her good man. Here is Sunshine work, indeed. Who will answer the call? They are natives of Poland.

MARGARET.

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

Picture post cards, parcel of papers, dolls, toys, books, wearing apparel, too

numerous to acknowledge separately, but a letter of thanks will go out to each one.
MARGARET.

"TOY MISSION" FUND

Miss B. Salmon	.....\$ .01
Eaton's Young Ladies, room 219	2 50
Master McMillan	4.00
Mr. Merritt, Melita	1.00
Mr. Perry, Rocunville	.75
Mr. S. Bruff, Hazelcliffe	.25
A Friend, Summerbery	2.00
Iva Breakey	.10
W. Breakey	.10
B. Breakey	.05
R. Breakey	.05
E. A. C., Brandon, Man.	1.00
	\$11.81

SENT TEN CENTS

Dear Margaret,—I received my button and it is very nice. As I have nothing to do tonight I am just writing you a letter and sending ten cents. I also hope it will do some good.

WILLIAM S. SCARTH.

Binscarth, Man.

Many thanks for nice letter and also ten cents. This will go to emergency fund and will certainly help.

SCRAP BOOKS NEEDED

Dear Margaret,—I am sending you some Sunday school papers. I hope they will be of use to you. Do you know who got the prize for the essay on "Canadian Flowers?" Would it be all right to send some picture scrap books?

MABEL BATEMAN.

Wolseley, Sask.

Many thanks for your dear little note. Yes, we cannot have too many scrap books or picture books for our "Toy Mission," which will be held between Christmas and New Years.

MARGARET.

ANOTHER NEW ONE

Dear Margaret,—May I join here and become a member? I would very much like to get a button as I am very proud of club buttons. We get The Guide and I enjoy reading the letters. We have two mules and five horses.

MARTHA E. JOHNSON (age 11).

Bogend, Sask.

I am sending Membership Card and button and hope to hear that you like them. Don't forget the "Toy Mission." Can you interest your teacher in Sunshine and try to form a branch?

MARGARET.

AN UNKNOWN FRIEND

Dear Margaret,—Enclosed please find three dollars with which I hope you will be able to scatter a little Sunshine. Wishing you every success in your good work.

H.M.

Wapella, Sask.

I would like to have your name for our album (not for publication), as I am glad to know any friend of Sunshine.

MARGARET.

Are Real Sunshiners

Dear Margaret,—Mamma told Nora and me if we would work that she would knit a pair of mittens and a chest-protector for the Sunshine Guild. We peeled the potatoes, took the seeds out of the citrons and washed the stair steps. Our favorite Sunshine song is "Oh, We Are Little Sunbeams."

NORA AND HAZEL LEWIS.

Crandall.

Your loving letter to hand for which accept my thanks. The hymn you mentioned is the one I used for the children's meetings. Now, dear, don't forget the "Toy Mission" and tell all your friends about it. Give my best thanks to your kind mamma. She is indeed a Sunshiner.

MARGARET.

Another Sunshiner

Dear Margaret,—No doubt it will be a pleasure to you to get names, also subscription for your Sunshine work. The Guide has been in our home for over a year, and while I have been much interested in the Sunshine page, yet I must confess I have been very slow to offer a helping hand in the noblest work of God. I am a Galician girl, but have a good home, living with the kindest of friends. I know full well what it means to be poor and needy. And the desire of my heart is that God might use my life for His glory and make it a blessing to others. May you be blessed in your good work. I should like to become a member. I enclose you a dollar. It will be a little help and trust you will hear from me again from time to time.

EENA.

Crandell, Man.

Many thanks for your beautiful letter and loving interest. Now, dear, won't you send your name and address, not for publication, as I would indeed like to write to you.

MARGARET.

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Dear Margaret,—My little boys take a great interest in Sunshine and love to have me read to them. Enclosed you will find ten cents from Donald, aged 4 years. In

a separate parcel I am sending two pairs of mitts which you can have for the bazaar to give to a couple of little ones. Jack is sending fifteen cents. This is their own money and they want to help make some little children happy for Christmas.

JACK AND DONALD WELSH.

Kinistino, Sask.

Hearty welcome to our Sunshine Guild. It is always a joy to me to know the children enjoy my page. I will forward buttons and membership cards. I will give the mitts to two little children. God bless your loving hearts. It seems so good to think of you saving up your own money. Won't you try and write a letter to me yourselves?

MARGARET.

BOX WAS RECEIVED

Dear Margaret,—On October 24 I forwarded you by freight a box of clothing and later one dollar contributed by kind neighbors. Would be pleased to know if you had received same. Would be pleased to place a mite box for you if will forward same to Ingleton.

MRS. T. McQUARRIE.

Ingleton, Man.

I wrote to you acknowledging receipt of box and enclosed card of membership for the friend whom you mentioned as helping. Owing to lack of space the answer to your letter was left over until this issue. Many thanks for your loving help. The box was certainly useful. Yes, I was planning to send you two "mite boxes," as I think last year you offered to place two for me. You will receive them before this letter is in print. Your song "Harsh Words" was received safely and greatly enjoyed. Write often but remember that my mail is always a heavy item and that I cannot always answer immediately.

MARGARET.

TWO NEW SUNSHINERS

Dear Margaret,—I now sit down to write you a few lines to see if I could join the Sunshine club. My parents take the Grain Growers' Guide and I am very interested in the Sunshine page. So I am writing to see if I could be a member. I am sending you a slip of paper which I cut out of The Guide that has my name, address and age. Could my little sister join the club? She would like to. She is not very old. Her name is Hazel Latta. She is 8 years old.

VERA LATTA.

Welwyn, Sask.

Hearty welcome to yourself and dear little sister. I am sending you buttons and membership cards. Don't forget the "Toy Mission." Glad you enjoy the Sunshine page. Write often.

MARGARET.

MADE BIRCH BARK CARDS

Dear Margaret,—I got the button and it is lovely. I thank you very very much for it. It is a long time since I wrote to you. I would have written before but I was too busy. I will try to send something after a while. I will send some cards now. Made them myself from birch bark and the lovely autumn leaves. We have some lovely house plants this year. They are in bloom now.

KATIE AVERILL.

Clanwilliam, Man.

Many thanks for the birch bark book and the beautiful leaves. Glad you liked the button and will wear it every day.

MARGARET.

A CLOTHING SHOWER

Dear Margaret,—I am sending a box of clothing which I trust may be of some use to you in your work. I assure you that you have my sympathy in your efforts to cheer the heart of the less favored portion of humanity, and I wish you every success. I intend to try and start a "clothing shower" through the local paper. What success I may have I will let you know later.

EARL MUIR.

Neepawa, Man.

Many thanks for box. Every article will be useful in our work. I sent out a write-up for your paper and would be pleased if all country papers would copy and help to scatter the sunshine.

MARGARET.

WILL SEND CLOTHES

Dear Margaret,—I have a parcel of child's clothing for a child under five. Would they be any use if I sent them? I see you are asking for clothing for children over five. Please let me know and I will send them right away.

MRS. M. DANIELS.

Redvers, Sask.

Many thanks for offer of children's clothing. We are always glad of these, especially at this time; so many calls come in. Writing to you and sending membership card.

MARGARET.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Margaret,—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name
Age
Address

**Excursions
TO
Eastern
Canada**

Daily During December
3 Months Limit
Via
**St. Paul or Duluth.
Chicago & Grand Trunk
Railway**
The
Double Track Route
REDUCED FARES
For Steamship Passengers
Nov. 11th to Dec. 31st
Agency for All Lines and Cooks
Tours

Write for full particulars
A. E. DUFF
General Agent Pass. Dept.
260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

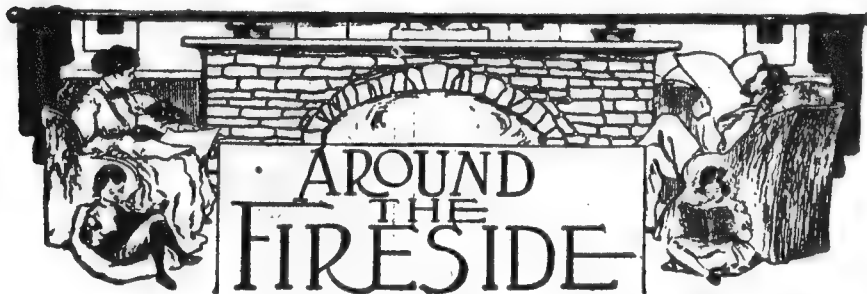
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FREE BUS



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Why Nearly all Women Long for Love

One of the most important questions asked by women is whether love is an absolute necessity on their part. Most certainly it is, for the world is a cold, cheerless place for the unhappy woman who has never known what true love really means. It is only after true love comes to the fore that a female really lives; before its appearance she merely exists; after love's tender beams strike her life path she is transformed, and not she alone, everything to her, takes on a more beautiful appearance—the most sordid things of life become brighter.

Therefore love ought to play a most important part in the lives of women; in fact, it should be the chief end of their existence. But, alas! it is not. It used to be, but the time is almost past. Love is with many a secondary consideration.

Women are undoubtedly taking a more prominent part in the affairs of the world than ever before. They have found occupations that our grandmothers would have thought quite masculine. Scientific studies, the profession of medicine, lecturing on special subjects, teaching, trained nursing—all these have had a hand in relegating love to a back seat.

In these days a large number of women aim rather at distinction; ambition spurs them on, they are not content to settle down and lead a peaceful, if uneventful, married life. They clamor for excitement, they want amusement, they refuse to be tied down to a round of domestic duties—in a word, many have revolted against correct rule which ordained that matrimony, following on love, was the beginning and end of all life so far as women was concerned.

Do women benefit by the change? Suppose a woman gains fame, with perchance fortune thrown in, is that enough? She will—to the outsider who cannot read the secrets of her heart, but deep down there is a consciousness that something is wanting. The natural instincts has been thwarted and the woman knows it. Instinct in truth clamors for something withheld. After all, what is fame to a genuine woman?

Will the praise of the multitude fill a woman's heart with joy as much as an infant lisping its first simple words? Emphatically no! Martin Farquhar Tupper says: "A child in a house is a well-spring of pleasure," but many a mother might add it is also a well-spring of worry. But would she be without it? Not for worlds. She is happier far than she knows. The young mother with her children about her is apt to let small worries cloud over the happiest time of her life. But when she looks back at it, when the young ones have all grown up and gone from her she wonders at herself for having ignored home love. Is there a living woman of, say twenty-five or thirty years of age who has never loved, if only secretly? If there is, she is to be pitied. There are thousands upon thousands who have loved and lost, but their case is not so bad as the woman who has never known what love means. It might be argued that the latter does not know what she has missed, but it is not so.

True, she not accurately understands just exactly what love means, but there is a yearning for something, a feeling she cannot define. There is a blank in her life. She knows she is incomplete—undeveloped, in fact. The sweet characteristics, the finer side of her nature, all these are stunted. If requires love to bring them to maturity.

What does love conjure up to the average girl? She thinks of the day when she will fall in love, and be loved in return, and she in fancy sees a home of her own, a husband who is kind and thoughtful of her, and very likely children who adore her. And what is the result? Her life is made brighter by the thoughts. There are women (and men, too) who scoff and sneer at love outwardly, but little heed is paid to them. Anyone

possessing common sense knows that they are merely cloaking their inward feelings, they try to deceive themselves, and that is the short and long of it.

It might be asked, following on what has been written above, is love a necessity for man? Very many do not think it is; at any rate, not so much as it is to a woman. The latter is created for the very purpose of loving, and being loved and cared for more or less; to her it is life. On the other hand, man is a creature created for work. His business and a hundred and one other things take up his attention, and love with him therefore is not a matter of vital importance, but I do believe the average man has a deep devotion in his "make up" for some woman in life, and when the time comes to share it together it is up to the woman to keep it as a shining jewel, by her virtue and winning ways. The majority of men have a tender spot in their heart and it is only when the woman of their choice disappoint them that this spot becomes hard and seared, and they then think that every woman is fickle and not to be trusted, but few men will believe this of their mothers, whom most all reverence and admire, forgetting if it is true of their mother it is equally true that there are

woman herself is alone responsible for this lamentable emptiness, inasmuch as she has not continued to labor as zealously in the home as of yore, neither has she held love to be the chief end of her existence, nor that matrimony is the beginning and end of life for woman. Equally deplorable in her opinion is the modern tendency to place personal ambition on the pedestal which hitherto man has occupied.

It is the old thread-bare pitiful attempt to keep woman doing obeisance to man. She must love him—humor him—gratify him—dress for him—please him—study for him—play for him ad nauseam. Woman is enjoined to sink her own identity, her own individuality, to play second fiddle to that wondrous creature called man. She must not take stock of the parable of the talents which plainly commands (in default whereof severe chastisements accrue), to develop every natural gift. The scriptures do not say go, get a husband and develop his talents, but develop your own talents. Neither do the scriptures recommend women to be echos of men.

It is wonderful with what persistence a certain "relict" of humans cling to the obsolete theory that man was created mainly for the purpose of furnishing an adorable object upon which woman could sacrifice herself. This cleavage of sexes, this making fish-of-one-and-flesh-of-another arrangement of hoisting man on a pinnacle to be adored and woman in the valley below to do the adoring has wrought more catastrophies to domestic felicity than any other cause whatsoever. It is at the root of all man's unreasonableness, of all his selfishness, of all his meanness. The idea that he, by Divine right should be specially catered to, renders him at once unfit and unsafe to have a physically weaker mortal in his power. Figure to yourself the conceit of the creature who quite boldly proclaims himself a desirable and worthy object upon which woman may expend that wealth of affection

but rather wait upon each other back and forth. Let it not be supposed that because man is not elected to an altitude above woman that he has lost caste entirely. Not so. Only the very foolish contend that every man would abuse the privilege of the pedestal, did he chance to be placed upon it by an indiscriminating woman; yet perhaps it quite is safe to say that no really worthy man would remain upon a pedestal, hence it follows that only the unworthy stay up and they of all others are the ones who should be pulled down.

The only true marriage is the marriage in which both members share exactly alike, all the privileges, the advantages, the hardships, the discouragements, the losses and the gains of whatsoever sort circumstance and effort bring.

It is doubtful if even woman could subject herself to the adulation which man receives and not be spoiled by it. For a woman to fawn at a man's feet is bad for him, and not good for her.

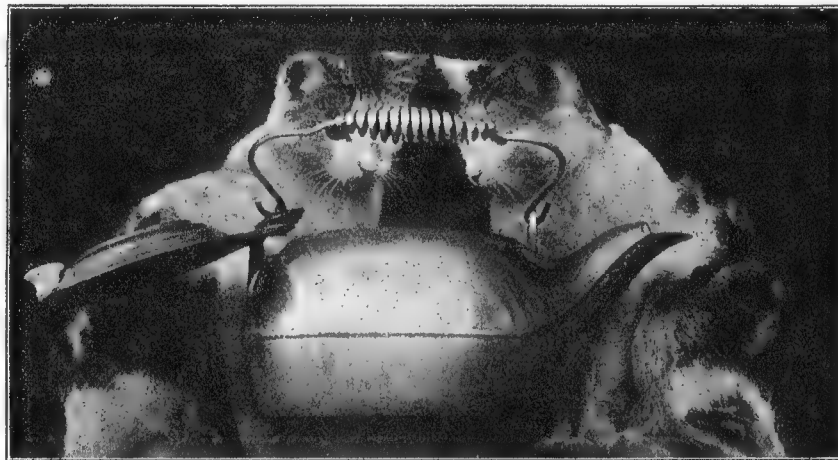
The somewhat extraordinary suggestion that an ambitious and successful woman cannot or does not fall in love may scare away some men matrimonially inclined. But perhaps no more foolish idea appears in that old-fashioned homily than that all women may marry if they wish. The attitude taken is practically that any woman is blameable who doesn't marry and settle down and worship a husband and retain or attain or obtain that husband's love at any cost to herself; the man in the case being meanwhile quite evidently an unconcerned and disinterested spectator of his wife's gyrations to win his love. The only parallel of equally fantastic sequence that comes to mind is related in a little old French reader: Alnascar was a peddler. One day he sat in the park with a basket of plaster figures before him, speculating upon the profits to be derived from their sales and repeated investments until he saw himself a wealthy merchant, a favorite of the King and a most desirable "parti" in the matrimonial market, so abnormally great had he become that many fine ladies in gorgeous apparel and themselves "beautiful as the full moon" presented themselves kneeling at his feet, that he might select a suitable spouse. At length wearied with their petitions to the point of exasperation he rose to demonstrate his impatience by a vigorous kick. His foot struck the basket of plaster figures, instead of the mythical fine ladies, and shattered the contents to atoms. That was the beginning and end of Alnascar's fortune. Shattered to atoms would be the husband's love a wife tried to win by belittling herself and her love for him would die in her struggle to win his, and the last state of that marriage would be worse than the first. No, No! The man must do half the loving, half the adoring, half the fixing up to keep approval, half the resurrecting of "tender memories," half the cultivation of their taste, and contribute a generous half of the intermittent program in the mutual admiration society.

DEBATE IN 'TOBA

In Manitoba College on the afternoon of the 9th inst. the subject, "Resolved that women should have equal suffrage rights with men," was debated in regulation style by three of the college girls on the affirmative against three of the second class Normal students for the negative. The Normal girls put up a stiff fight, but the affirmative won by the unanimous decision of the three outside judges.

CORRECTION NUMBER TWO

Dear Isobel,—Your reply to Streamstown secretary in November 30 issue says: "At least the very first to report itself to The Guide." I am afraid you are giving yourself away as a non-reader of The Guide. I think in the issue of August 6, 1909, you will find an article headed, "Women's Institutes in Alberta." The closing paragraph stating that ours had been in existence already six months, and giving a brief outline of the work covered. We are glad to welcome Streamstown as the second. Also last February The Guide gave a description of one of our double meetings, U.F.A. and W.L., in separate rooms in the afternoon and having lunch together and a social evening. Do you know that I proposed to our editor that he make The Guide the official organ of the Women's Institutes as well as of farmers' organizations? I was looking into the future as that was when



Looking for the Singer

many girls who will prove just as loyal wives and mothers as the aged woman whom each good man remembers with tender memories. I do think it is every young woman's duty to try faithfully to hold her husband's love, and this can be done in the majority of cases if the girl will keep herself as attractive, sweet and winning as in the old "sweetheart days," and by entering into his "hobbies" or "ways" with a zeal, cultivating a taste for whatever pleases him. The successful mothers are the ones who are comrades with their children, and men are but boys grown older and enjoy to the full the one who sympathizes with them in their pursuits, be it sport or business. If a man is literary, let his wife read up so as to be able to converse with him all that he finds pleasurable in books. Woman is naturally diplomatic, and I sincerely believe this gift was given her to make the married life a success, for often one little word rightly or wrongly spoken will make or mar a day or stir up strife that no amount of coaxing or making up can quite obliterate from memory's store house.

* * *

Note.—From the page of a contemporary, the above article was clipped very recently. So that we have still with us that antiquated, shortsighted, illogical, inconsequential homilizing prodigy, who claims to have explored the shallow, fitful heart of woman and found in that barren region an empty chamber which mother Nature expressly dedicated to Love. According to this observant writer,

which is her heritage from Mother Eve.

The inconceivably foolish recommendation to lavish attentions and affection upon a non-responsive man, stifling her own needs, effacing her own self, hoping thereby for a reward in kind, is almost bound to prove fallacious and to defeat its purpose; because what man gets cheaply he values cheaply. That is a natural law. That is common sense.

Every thinking mind agrees with the writer who said "It is not what we get, but what we give, that binds us." Indisputably it is the love we give to another that binds us to that one; and not the love he may chance to entertain for us. Of that we are generally very careless and indifferent unless we reciprocate.

Every woman will do well to keep her emotional expressions of affection in a well-ordered reserve; perhaps on occasions, under lock and key. It may even be safer to throw the key in the canal, out of reach. Be sure of this, if a man wants to know whether or not you love him, he will ask you. If he does not want to know, you had much better not tell him.

Putting man on a pedestal puts him up where he can't reach down to help others. This excludes him from that life of service which the great Law-Giver commends as being the highest human attainment. "Bear ye one another's burdens." "In honor preferring one another" even to the "washing of feet" savors little of the pedestal theory. The Master did not say, woman go wait upon man, because he is a superior creature,

The Guide was a monthly—a mere infant. The women are going to help bring it to pass. Now I foresee their Alexandria Riding in Alberta in the near future having not only the first and second institutes for women, but having a District Institute with many branches. Streamstown is almost near enough to reach our "glad hand" extended in welcome. If Bell Camp, some of whose women and girls belong to us, would organize a separate branch, then we could reach from the 4th meridian to Vermilion, yes, and beyond, for one of our members (a man) also belongs to Dewberry U.F.A. in Range 4. Now, which will be next Bell Camp or Dewberry? I would suggest that the secretary of Streamstown send her list of officers and directors to Mr. H. A. Craig, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton, and have the name recorded there. Mr. Craig will be glad to welcome more. Since writing last week I have been notified that an institute speaker will be sent some time during the winter. We would be glad then to entertain a deputation from Streamstown when we might discuss a district meeting and more branch organizations. I notice the Manitoba women at Morris have adopted the Ontario motto—"For Home and Country. We adopted the Ontario "objects," and added, "also to promote sociability." We also adopted the Ontario name, Women's Institute, although we have several men members. In view of the latter fact we would cover the whole ground perhaps if we adopted the Illinois name, "Domestic Science Association." "A rose by another name, etc."

M. E. GRAHAM.

Note.—It begins to look as though I'll really have to "toe the line" more carefully or—take the consequences. As to the charge of neglecting to read The Guide of August, 1909, I must plead guilty. At that date I was doing a trip down among the Pacific coast cities and had not then become associated with the Woman's Page—my very first paper being "Canada's Pre-eminence Demonstrated," which appeared on Page one of The Guide, October 27, 1909. It is, however, extremely gratifying to find those in the community who follow The Guide so closely, and are so active and interested in keeping things straight.

So-Cosy Boudoir Slippers

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BY
MAIL
TO
YOU
\$1.25

Here are slippers to delight every dainty woman. They are the last word in elegance and cozy comfort, and are entirely different from any other slippers you have ever worn. For drawing room—bed room—for evenings at home.

"SO-COSY" Slippers have soft, pliable moosehide outer soles—with thick velvety cotton wool cushions and heavy felt inner sole. The uppers are the softest of fine leather—beautifully colored to harmonize with kimonos, dressing gowns and negligee attire.

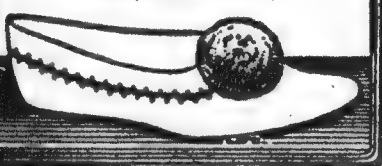
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We have an illustrated booklet free for the asking. Write us about it.

THE HURLBUT CO. LIMITED
PRESTON, ONT. 2



Great credit is due to pioneers in any movement which promises aid and assistance in working out the problems of the women of the West. The women of the West are about to have great problems to solve. As the West forges ahead by leaps and bounds in every other department of endeavor, so the women's movement must and will keep pace.

Shall you attend the women's convention which is being prepared at Regina for January 31 to February 3?

Let every woman who can possibly do so attend this big convention and justify the growing faith of our men folk who, slowly but surely, are conceding the possibility, even probability, that we women, given a chance to learn and to improve conditions, are ready to appreciate them and to be improved.

Your proposition to make The Guide the official organ of the Women's Institutes was a happy idea. What organ could be more likely to advance and protect the interests of Western women than the organ that has "won out" so well for Western men?

GEMS FROM JULIA WARD HOWE

The government of our country formed itself upon the axiom that intelligence should govern. Now, intelligence has no sex.

If the suffragists are a minority, it should always be remembered that the remonstrants are a much smaller minority.

In women the interests of good government are more deep and intense, because parentage in woman is a fact more vital and intimate than with men.

We shall not obtain suffrage simply because we want it, nor shall we fail to do so because others do not want it. We shall get it because it is right that we should. The development of civilization, which makes our tutelage in the past an anachronism in the present, will sweep away these barriers, so evidently a relic of absolute barbarism.

What women need is a larger point of view. We tend to intense affections and intense interests, and therefore we are in danger of being narrow. No matter how closely she is shut in by the four walls of her own kitchen or parlor, let every woman remember that she is also a citizen of the world, and be interested in other nations. She never knows what other nation's fate may be interwoven with that of her own country.

When collegiate education was first opened to women, I said to myself, "This will be the death-blow to superstition." But many, even of college women, tend merely to accept the views of their professors. The chief source of mischief and of a low level of thought among women lies in what has been looked upon as one of women's especial virtues—submissiveness and a willingness to believe what we are told. Women have been asleep; but now we are waking up, like the enchanted princess when the right man came. We are going to know how the world is governed, and help to make the crooked places straight.

It is related that the Japanese government many years ago sent a commission to the United States to study the practical working of Christianity, with a view to introducing it into Japan as the State religion if the report of the commission proved favorable. The commission saw many evils rampant in America, and went home reporting that Christianity was a failure. The opponents of woman suffrage argue in the same way. They find evils in the enfranchised states, and straightway draw the conclusion that woman suffrage is a failure. But it may be said with truth of woman suffrage, as of Christianity, that these evils exist not because of it, but in spite of it; and that it has already effected a number of improvements, and is on the way to effect yet more.

MRS. HOWE'S INFLUENCE

How happens it that, in so many of the newspaper articles about Mrs. Howe, no mention is made that she was a strong champion of woman suffrage? Is it because Mrs. Howe championed so many good things that it has been hard to enumerate them all, or because the fact that Mrs. Howe has been a suffragist for so many years was considered too well known to need repeating? Several incidents at the woman suffrage booth at Mechanics' Fair in Boston during the week of her death lead one to suspect that it is not the latter.

One evening last week a man approached the woman suffrage booth, smiling

rather inanely. "Woman suffrage!" said he contemptuously, "that's all some women can think about!"

The attendant at the booth asked: "Have you studied the woman suffrage question? We usually find that the men who speak as you do are not thoroughly informed on the subject. If you are against us, I should be interested to know at least one of your reasons."

The man was not interested to argue or explain. He had simply come to scoff. Thinking perhaps the best argument for him would be the Julia Ward Howe number of the Woman's Journal, the attendant said: "Have you seen the Woman's Journal—the suffrage paper in which Mrs. Howe was interested for so many years?"

"Julia Ward Howe! There's a woman for you. She stood for all that was noble and just and right. She was a glorious, womanly woman. Show me one of your suffragists that can compare with her, and I will talk with you."

The attendant at the booth held the Julia Ward Howe number of the Woman's Journal up, pointing to her significant words on suffrage: "In the experience of many years, I have always found the advocates of woman suffrage occupying higher moral ground than that held by their opponents." She then pointed to the words "National American Woman Suffrage Association," "Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, contributing editor," and the article, "Mrs. Howe Takes Census."

The man was too astonished for words, and he wisely refrained from any. He simply bought a "Votes for Women" button, and went off wearing it on the lapel of his coat.

A. E. R.

A LA MODE

They say the Rat that maids delight in
Will be taboo in autumn fashion;
And puffs, that matrons look a sight in,
Will be disbarred by race Caucasian.

So when you meet Pauline, whose hair you
Wrote sonnets to—'twas so amazing—
Let not her altered headgear scare you,
Though now she's not worth the praising.

Or when you pass those once admired ones
Whose tresses raised you to elation;
(How could you know they were acquired ones?)
Pause at your lack of observation.

Remember Omar's words on faction,
"A hair divides the false and truthful";
And when you find your real attraction,
Though she be sweet and coy and youthful.

Tell her that woman's crowning glory
Is ev'ry glossy lock she's heir to,
And see if she'll complete the story
By saying: "Count 'em if you care to."

HOUSEHOLD

Delicious Loaf: Order a veal shank; boil, with a handful of rice and an onion, until the meat falls from the bones and the broth is nearly all cooked away. Take the meat and chop fine in a bowl or granite pan and pour over it the remaining rice, broth and onion in the kettle, salt and pepper, and set to cool and congeal. When perfectly cold slice.

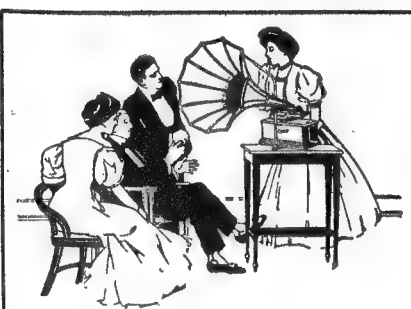
Chicken Pie: Cut chickens into pieces and put on to boil in cold water enough to cover and cook until tender. When done remove meat from the liquor to a deep pudding dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Thicken the liquor left in the kettle with flour wet smooth in a little cold water and pour over the meat in the dish after having seasoned it with salt and pepper, and cover with crust.

HER REASONS

Dear Isobel,—I have been waiting my turn before calling in at your hospitable "Fireside," but as I see so few of our friends have "gathered in" since our strenuous summer's work I have answered your request, viz., to give my views re Woman's Suffrage. My reasons are as follows:

1. The extinction of the White Slave traffic, as I believe, with many others, that only woman's united vote will exterminate this iniquity.

2. To reform the divorce laws, which



EDISON PHONOGRAPHS VICTOR GRAMOPHONES

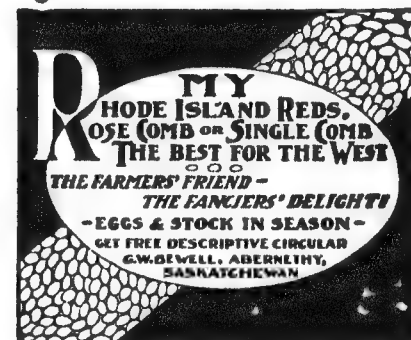
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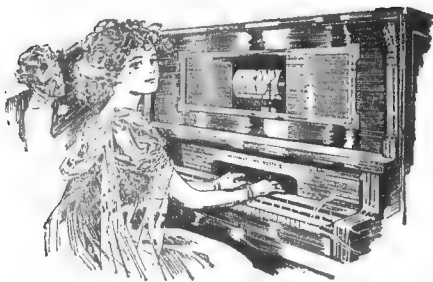
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are made by men, for men. We women who are in happy comfortable homes should be the first to stretch out our hands to help those of our sisters who are suffering and need assistance.

3. To adjust the wage scales whereby at present a woman, because she can get no redress, is obliged to accept a moiety for her work, which, up to a



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comparatively recent date, was done by men.

4. To put down child labor, under which conditions hundreds of lives are robbed of childhood, education and health to feather the nest of the wicked rich, whose metal hearts could not be touched by the famous poem of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, a verse or two of which I will quote:

Do ye hear the children weeping, oh,
my brothers!
Ere the sorrow comes with years.
They are leaning their young heads
against their mothers,
And that cannot stop their tears.

Young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
Young birds are chirping in the nest,
Young fairies are playing in the shadows,
Young flowers are blowing towards the west,
But the young, young children, oh! my brothers.
They are weeping bitterly,
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the Country of the Free.

For all day the wheels are droning,
turning,
Their wind comes in our faces—
Till our hearts turn—our heads, with pulses burning,
And the walls turn in their places,
Turns the sky in the high window blank and reeling;
Turns the long light that drops adown the wall;
Turn the black flies that crawl along the ceiling,
All are turning—all the day—and we with all.

And all day the iron wheels are droning
And sometimes we could pray
"Oh, ye wheels, breaking out in a mad moaning,
Stop! Be silent for a day."
They look up, with their pale and sunken faces,
And their look is dread to see,
For they mind you of the Angels in their places.
"How long," they say, "how long, oh! cruel nation,

Will you stand to move the world on a child's heart,
Stifle down, with a mailed heel, its palpitation,
And tread onward to your throne amid the mart?
Our blood splashes upward, oh! gold-heaper,
And your purple shows your path,
But the child's sob curses deeper in the silence
Than the strong man in his wrath."

5. Women work as hard as men to help pay taxes; it is, therefore, their right to have equal say.

6. Men have dinned it into our ears for generations that "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." We have practised the former till we are adepts in the art, but when we are ready to help carry out the rest of the program—they balk.

7. Because Australia has practically demonstrated that the ballot for women is of inestimable benefit to the workers; that is, of course, the nation (the drones don't count), so every sensible man should uphold it.

8. Because it is proven that woman can fill any position (physical strength excepted) that man can hold, so the time-worn, thread-bare theory that a female brain is inferior to a male's is put out of date and relegated to a place in a museum as a curiosity of the density of man!

9. Because a big section of our women demand it, and must have it.

Now, please don't put me down as a man-hater; I am far from it. A very large percentage there are of broad-minded, level-headed, just men; they are our friends, and (please note, next section) are not afraid of us. It is the narrow-minded, self-opinionated against whom my "fiery darts are hurled." The first case of Woman's Suffrage was handled in a masterly style. Perhaps some of you are familiar with it already; date uncertain, as the mice dined off my notes. The female population of the tribe of Hopii Indians, becoming tired, we are told, of the

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exactions of their lords, struck camp and retired to a strong position on a small mountain, where they entrenched themselves and awaited results. The braves first laughed and prophesied that a squaw convention would not last, but alas for conceit, batching did not go good, and at the end of five months a delegate requested an interview, which resulted in the squaws getting all they asked. It was only equal rights, after all; the men were to take their share of the work. The return would, no doubt, be the cause of much secret rejoicing on the part of the men. I wonder if they feted the squaws on corn-meal bannocks?

I am afraid I have encroached too long, and will close in a hurry. I have a request and recipes to send next time. Please write soon, M. E. Graham. I enjoyed your letters last winter. "Dorothy's" was a real woman's in sympathy with those not well off, also some more whose names I have not at hand. The long winter evenings are here; don't let us forget each other or our kind hostess of the Fireside. With

kind regards to all. I am, dear Isobel, yours sincerely,

ROSE TURRELL.

Dauphin, November 25.

P.S.—I am afraid you will look with horror on my lengthy epistle, but I was tempted to put in those stanzas of Mrs. Browning's. I think she more than "justified her existence" if she had never penned another line than that one poem. It seems like a cry from my former home, for I lived close to the coal-pit country. I have seen Stephen's first engine; it scarcely seems second cousin to our monster of the present day, so well finished and powerful.

We are looking forward to Miss Juniper's visit this week. It will be a great treat to hear her speak. I hope she won't feel quite overwhelmed with Young Canada. My two neighbors and I have 14 between us. None can be left at home, as the meeting is in the evening, and the men are going to turn out, too, I hear. I am going to ask your permission when there is opportunity to discuss baby-rearing and gen-

eral values of goods for infant digestion, etc. There are so many youngsters being raised and lost from lack of knowledge of simple facts, that I am sure we could each benefit one another in giving our experience, and maybe the old mothers would give points, too. Their letters would be so interesting. Apologizing for such a long letter.

R.T.

Note.—Mrs. Browning's poem would grace any page. Its graphic presentation of the child-labor question is really heart-rending. Fireside is indebted to you for having sent it in. Those who live in comfort are too prone to shut out the misery and injustice that others, quite as deserving, suffer from.

By all means let us have a talk on the care of infants. It is a subject of almost universal interest, especially in this West where infants are happily so numerous. Where are the recipes?

For the most part our women readers seem to have deserted the Fireside. How is this?

Wives and daughters all remind us
We must make our little pile;
And, departing, leave behind us
Cash for them to live in style.

—Life.



8826.—A Pleasing Suggestion for a Dressy Waist. Ladies Yoke Waist with or without Bertha.

Yoke effects and Berthas are becoming to most figures, and the model here shown will look well in silk, satin or cloth. The body portions are tucked below the yoke, which may be of lace or other contrasting material. The shaped bertha may be embroidered, or braided, or trimmed with bands of embroidery or contrasting goods. The shaped cuff may be finished in full or shorter length. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 44 inch material for the 36 inch size.

LONELINESS

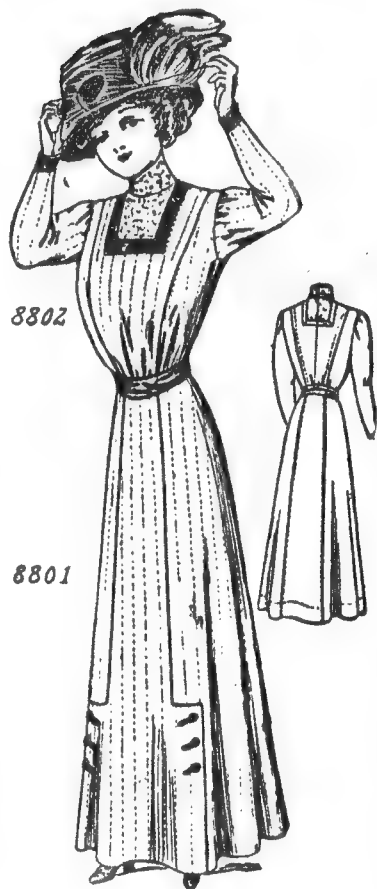
I ain't done nothin' to-day but walk
Around the orchard an' down the road,
Stoppin' now and agin t' talk
To blooms and flowers she allus knowed—
Known each nod of each purty head—
Known their smiles and the things they said;
Now I know 'em, and love 'em, too,
Not fer their beauty ner purty glow,
Style ner fragrance, like most folks do,
But only because she loved 'em so!

I don't do nothin' at night but set
Around the stoop in the evenin' glow,
Watchin' the world all dewy wet
And seein' the stars as they come and go—

This one here that she wished upon—
That one there that she called her own,
Watchin' 'em all through the silvery light,
Love 'em, too, for I feel—I know—
Somewheres off in the quiet night
She's watchin' 'em, for she loved 'em so!

I don't do nothin' at all no more
But hide my time in my humble way
Doin' my best and a-settin' store
By promises for the Happy Day;
Don't do nothin' a 'tall but jes'
Naybor here with my loneliness—
Jes' us two and the dog!—and laws!
Ready and willin' and glad to go—
Lovin' live through, to the last, because—
Because I know that she loved it so!

—John D. Wells in Buffalo News.



8802-8801.—A Simple but Dressy Gown.

This charming gown was made by combining two extremely effective designs in semi-princess style. The simple waist with square yoke outline and deep shoulder tucks is very becoming, and the slender lines of the skirt with its shaped front panel and stylish back will appeal to every woman who likes stylish simplicity. Broad-cloth, serge, satin or similar fabrics may be used with braid embroidered bands or braiding for decoration. The waist pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.



8678.—A Simple Easily Made Design.

Girls' One Piece Seamless Apron with or without Pockets. Gingham, lawn, cambric or similar fabrics may be used for this model, which is simple in construction, comfortable and convenient. The apron is slipped over the head when worn, and the free edges under the arms are held together by straps. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 years, and requires 1¼ yards of 24-inch material for the 6 year size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.



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THE FAR SEA

(By GEORGE F. WHICHER)

We lived together, my love and I,
In our home by the quiet sea,
And a child there came to join us two,
And we thought—we thought—as he
throve and grew,
“We are for Death, not he.”

And we were happy, my love and I,
By the side of the sparkling sea,
Till our son went out to a tryst with Death,
And fought, but fought with failing breath,
And Death prevailed, not he.

Yes, Death was there and my love and I
On the shores of a gray, gray sea,
Void, void was a place that we could not
fill,

For our boy's fresh heart lay cold and still,
And Death was there, not he.

But while we saddened, my love and I,
Alone by the heaving sea,
There rose in me a voice which said,
“His soul has but through a doorway sped,
Which ye may pass, not he.”

“His life rides out like the swelling tide,
Out to a far, far sea.
He has slept his chains, and the sea is wide;
Would ye have him here in the harbor
bide?
Nay, rest ye here, not he.

“His dust may lie in the straightened tomb
Or sink in the deep, deep sea;
But the ship of his soul seeks a larger room,
For death ye mourn? For the death of
whom?
Ye are the dead, not he.”

—Amherst Literary Monthly.

Miss Jessie Nicholson inherited a farm of 225 acres in New Jersey, which her father had farmed in the old way. When she took it she realized that the new way to do things is to specialize, so she began to do this on the farm. She raises Canada field peas, her own hay, and made a silo, sells chickens and milk, and that is all. There are 100 cows, and she puts away \$3,000 each year.

Farmers at Ottawa

How the Farmers of Canada made known
their Views to Parliament

The success of the great farmers' convention at Ottawa on December 15 and the meeting of the farmers with the government on December 16 exceeded the anticipation of the most sanguine of the delegates. There were present at the convention about eight hundred delegates, of whom five hundred were from Western Canada, three hundred from Ontario, seven from Quebec and two from New Brunswick and two from Nova Scotia. The utmost unanimity of feeling marked the proceedings of the great convention held in the Grand Opera house on December 15. Those delegates from the West who thought that their views on the tariff might be somewhat in advance of the views held by the eastern farmers were most agreeably surprised to find that there was the same feeling towards the tariff in the East as in the West. The tariff resolution, which is published on page 4 of this issue of The Guide, was passed without a dissenting voice by the great convention. There were speakers from every province in favor of it, and then the meeting was thrown open in order that any persons opposing the resolution might be heard. But no person could be found in all the vast meeting who had one single word of protest against the resolution. The other resolutions, reproduced on page 4 in this issue were also passed unanimously. Never was the business of any convention conducted with more dispatch or in a more businesslike way. There was only one day to perform the vast amount of work on hand, and the farmers' convention at Ottawa in 1910 marked a new era in the history of Canadian affairs.

March On Parliament

On the morning of December 16 the farmer delegates met in front of the Grand Opera house and marched four abreast up Parliament Hill to the National legislative buildings. They formed a most imposing sight and attracted a great deal of attention as such a large delegation to wait upon the Government had never been seen at Ottawa. They filed into the House of Commons chamber and occupied the seats of the members, which were kindly given up to them for the occasion. The chamber was not large enough to hold all the delegation and it overflowed into the galleries. The members of the House of Commons were nearly all present and were scattered throughout the meeting. There were several members of the Manufacturers' Association present, and one of the most interested listeners in the gallery was Senator Melvin Jones, President of the Massey-Harris Company. Promptly at ten o'clock Sir Wilfrid Laurier entered the chamber, accompanied by D. W. McCuaig, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Sir Wilfrid was given a splendid reception by the farmers, due to the high position which he occupies. He took his seat in the chair of the Clerk of the House, immediately in front of Mr. Speaker's chair. At his left sat Sir Richard Cartwright, at his right D. W. McCuaig, E. C. Drury, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Other members of the cabinet present were Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. McKenzie-King, Hon. William Patterson, Hon. Frank Oliver, Sir Frederick Borden and Hon. L. P. Brodeur. Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, occupied a seat not far from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and there were probably two hundred members of the House of Commons present in other parts of the chamber and galleries. Nearly every Western member was present.

Battery of Speakers

There were no formalities. Mr. McCuaig opened the meeting in very few words and read the resolution regarding terminal elevators. Addresses were read to Sir Wilfrid on this subject by Peter Wright, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; F. W. Green, of

the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and W. J. Tregillus, of the United Farmers of Alberta. Representatives of the Dominion Millers' Association, the Toronto Board of Trade, and the Grain Exporters were present and presented addresses on the terminal elevator question, in which they very strongly supported the views of the farmers. The railway question was dealt with by James Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta; the chilled meat industry by D. W. Warner, director of the United Farmers of Alberta; the Co-operative bill by E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta; the Hudson's Bay road by R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The resolution regarding the Bank Act was not supported by any speakers, but was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the unanimous feeling of the farmers' convention. The tariff resolution was supported by E. C. Drury, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; Thomas McMillan, of Seaford, Ont.; George Johnston, of Simcoe County, Ont.; Col. Fraser, of Ontario; Robert Sellar, of Huntingdon, Que.; W. S. Faucett, of Sackville, N.B.; S. C. Parker, of Berwick, N.S.; J. W. Scallion, hon. president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The presentation of the farmers' case occupied more than four hours.

Probably never before in the history of Canada was so strong a case presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of his government and the members of Parliament. Sir Wilfrid gave the closest attention to every word uttered by the various speakers, and took occasional notes. At times the humor of some of the speakers appealed

to him. There were no interruptions from the beginning to the end, except when a strong point was made by a speaker he would be greeted by thunderous applause, which resounded throughout the whole chamber. In replying to the farmers Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke about twelve minutes, and it was apparent from his manner that he was somewhat nettled, which was probably due as much to the fact that he was tired as to the strong terms in which the farmers denounced certain features of present legislation.

Officers Present

The officers and members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture present were: D. W. McCuaig, of Winnipeg, president; James Bower, Red Deer, Alta., vice-president; E. C. Drury, Barrie, Ont., secretary-treasurer.

W. J. Tregillus (Calgary), E. J. Fream (Innisfail), James Speakman (Penhold) and D. W. Warner (Edmonton) representing the United Farmers of Alberta.

R. C. Henders (Culross), R. McKenzie (Winnipeg), Peter Wright (Myrtle) and J. H. Wood (Oakville) representing the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

F. W. Green (Moose Jaw), E. A. Partridge (Santaluta), J. A. Maharg (Moose Jaw) representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

N. E. Burton, (Port Stanley), E. C. Drury (Barrie), J. J. Morrison (Arthur), W. L. Smith (Toronto), James McEwing (Drayton), J. G. Lethbridge (Alliance), Thos. McMillan (Seaford) representing the Dominion Grange of Ontario.

S. C. Parker (Berwick), M. K. Ellis (Kentville) representing the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association.

S. B. Hathaway (Fredericton) and W. M. Fawcett (Sackville) representing the New Brunswick Farmers' association.

W. L. Stephen (Huntington), David Bass (Cazanville), Arch. Muir, jr. (Huntingdon), Dr. R. W. Walsh (Huntingdon), Robt. Sellar (Huntingdon), James Bryson (Brysonville), Jos. Lefeure (Howick), James McKell (Riverfield), Alex. McGrath (Allens Corners), Alex. T. Cunningham (Brysonville) representing the Dairy-men and Stockmen's associations of Quebec.

FARMERS' PARLIAMENTS

United Farmers of Alberta convention at Calgary
January 17, 18 and 19

Manitoba Grain Growers' convention at Brandon
January 24, 25 and 26

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention at Regina
February 7, 8 and 9

Laurier's Reply

The following is the verbatim reply made by the Premier
to the Farmers' Delegation

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in replying to the deputation said: Mr. McCuaig and gentlemen of the delegation: Permit me, at the very outset, on behalf of the government and on behalf of parliament on both sides of the House, for which, I think, on this occasion and for this purpose I can speak—

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition: Hear, hear.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier:—to express to you the gratification it affords us to see before us such a representative delegation as we have here, and to acknowledge also the profit with which we have listened to the expression of your views, even if we do not share those views in their entirety. When I came here this morning, I thought we were coming to receive a delegation from the West. But I understand from your remarks that the delegation we have before us represents all the agricultural interests of Canada, of the East as well as of the West.

The Western Spirit

But you will perhaps permit me to observe that it seems to me that, though the delegation represents the agricultural interests of the whole of Canada, it is the Western spirit which pervades it. I am not surprised at that, nor do I complain of it, because we in the East are

prepared for the domination of the West at a very early day. Also, we have always understood that in the West the ideas are far more radical than they are in the East. At least, I have believed so, judging, as I have judged of late and for some time past, by the expressions of opinion which have come to me from all parts of Canada. I think that in this I speak correctly, and that you will not deny the impeachment, if such it be, that, in the West, your ideas are far more advanced than are those of the East. As I say, I do not complain of this but simply place it as a basis of fact. The resolutions you have put before us are certainly impregnated with the Western spirit. Nor do I believe the farmers of the East are prepared to go quite so far as you gentlemen of the West.

You are in favor, as I understand, of the government ownership and operation of all government utilities,—of railways, of abattoirs and of elevators. As to this, I have nothing to say at present.

Sir Wilfrid's Education

The idea, may, perhaps, be a good one. I understand that you have started a campaign of education, and, perhaps, I may be the first to be educated in that respect, because, up to this time, I have not been an absolutely ardent supporter

of government ownership and operation of all public utilities. To government ownership I may be persuaded; to government operation I may be persuaded also, but with greater difficulty. In this, I am a man of the East.

If I am to judge of the importance which you attach to the different resolutions you have placed before us, by the number of speakers who have addressed themselves to each, I conclude that it is to the terminal elevators and to the tariff that you attach the greatest importance. It is these ideas which have received the greatest support of this delegation. I have listened with care to the statements which have been made by the farmers here represented, and the grievances which they have to present, and I am proud to believe that, after all,

The complete news of the famous and historic delegation to Ottawa will appear in next week's Guide.

even though in Canada at present things are not as perfect as they ought to be, still, after all, they are not too bad.

The Farmers' Wealth

I listened with great interest—as everybody did, I am sure,—to the very admirable paper presented by Mr. Green. If I understood him aright, he stated that the delegation here present represented agricultural wealth in the Western provinces to the amount of at least \$300,000,000. Well, if we reflect that the farmers are here from the Western Prairies and those whom they represent have been in the West, in their present homes, not more, on the average, than twenty years, we cannot but think that, to have accumulated wealth to the amount of \$300,000,000, does not argue a very bad condition of things after all. And we reflect that Mr. Green also stated that the actual accumulated wealth of all the farmers of the Western Prairies is \$1,500,000,000, I still repeat that, though things are not so good as they might be, they are not so very bad.

Tariff and Reciprocity

And where shall we find things as well as they ought to be? That cannot be found on this planet. And even in Canada, which is, in my opinion, a well-governed country, there is room for improvement, I admit. Now, what is to be the nature of the improvement? With regard to the tariff, you have suggested to us that the first thing we should try to get is a treaty of reciprocity with our neighbors.

Mr. E. C. Drury: I think you are misinformed, Sir Wilfrid, as to the contents of our recommendation. It expressly stated that we do not desire a treaty.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I understand that what is proposed is closer commercial relations with our neighbors—whether by treaty or concurrent legislation is another matter;—I suppose you would accept it in the form of a treaty rather than not have it at all. If what you have in view is better commercial relations with the United States, we are at one with you. I am happy to say that at this moment we are negotiating with the American authorities to do this very thing which you ask for—to improve our commercial relations with our neighbors. But I must say to you that this is not so easy as you may suppose. We are speaking frankly here, and it is not so easy as one of the speakers stated. There is in this country, in some sections of the community, a very strong opposition to any change in our present commercial relations with our neighbors. For my part, I do not share this view; my colleagues do not share this view. I think that if we can improve the relation in the direction of having more markets for natural products and farm products, the country will be immensely benefited. Let us speak with perfect frankness here,—and I would not speak otherwise,—any change in our trade relations with regard to manufactured products is a more difficult matter. There are difficulties in this which no government can ignore; and we are not ignoring them. But, at all events, we see our goal, and in this our goal is very much in your own direction.

No Tariff Revision

But you go further and say that in this very session we should commence

to amend the tariff also. I suggest to you, gentlemen, that as practical legislators it would hardly be advisable for the parliament of Canada to attempt to revise the tariff at all whilst our negotiations are pending with our neighbors. It would hardly be advisable for bors. In this I will say no more, but the government is ready to respond fully to the advances that are made to us for reciprocity. I would say this, however, that whatever we do with our neighbors, whatever we may be able to accomplish, nothing we do shall in any way impair or affect the British preference. That is a cardinal part of our policy. The hour is advanced and I cannot give more information on this point at this moment.

Terminal Elevators

I pass now from the tariff resolution and I come to the question of terminal elevators. Here also I am glad to say that in principle I agree with you. It has been recognized that the farmers in the West have a grievance in the present condition of things which prevail at this moment. Where shall we seek a remedy? My colleague and friend the minister of trade and commerce, Sir Richard Cartwright, has been giving his attention to this matter and has a bill on the subject already prepared. When I was in the West last summer I stated to the different delegations of the Grain Growers' Association who did me the honor to interview me and my colleagues that we should not submit any legislation to parliament relating to this matter until we had had an opportunity of discussing it with the Grain Growers' Association. Accordingly some time ago I invited the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to send delegates to Ottawa to confer with us so that we might prepare that bill. I am happy to say that they are here today to assist us in the preparation of that legislation. Now, you say the only remedy available is the government ownership of the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William. That may be the case; I have no opinion to express at the present time. But I would go farther and ask you if the root of the problem does not go even deeper than you have suggested. I agree altogether with the remarks of Mr. Richardson when he said that what we want is to keep up the character of our grain in Europe. That is the object we have in view. Will this object be attained by merely looking after the elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William? If the ship loaded at Port Arthur and Fort William could deliver its cargo at Liverpool the problem would be solved. You would preserve the character of your grain until it reached the ultimate market, but of course when a ship leaves Port Arthur or Fort William it does not deliver its cargo at Liverpool. It may deliver it at Buffalo, it may deliver it at Port Colborne. There it has to be unloaded. If it is to go to Montreal it has to be again unloaded and reloaded. The grain may leave perfectly pure from Port Arthur or Fort William but when it goes into the elevator at Buffalo it may be degraded and reach Europe in a considerably changed condition.

The Premier's Remedy

The problem, therefore, is to look after the character of the grain not only at Port Arthur and Fort William, but down to the very point where the ship is loaded to clear for Liverpool. When the grain is delivered at Buffalo we have no control over it. We hand it over to the control of our American friends. It was stated by Capt. Richardson that the Minnesota operator has transferred his usefulness or want of usefulness to Port Arthur. He could as easily transfer it to Buffalo and do there what he is doing at Port Arthur. But when we can carry our grain in Canada to Montreal and load it on the ship at Montreal and see that it leaves that port as it left Winnipeg we shall have solved the problem. So it comes to this. It will not be sufficient in my humble judgment to look after the elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, but you must look after the elevators at Port Colborne and Montreal, where the same operation that is complained of takes place. That is the problem we have before us. That problem will be solved if we can so improve the carriage of grain on the St. Lawrence route that

it will not be possible to divert it to American channels. This can be done only in two ways. We can improve the St. Lawrence and we can provide also a route through the Ottawa, which is the shortest of all the routes between east and west. When we are able to accomplish this I think we shall have solved the problem in a better way than that suggested here. At all events I offer you this suggestion today.

I am glad we have here the representatives of the Grain Growers' Associations who are helping us to frame legislation. That legislation was mentioned in the speech from the throne and is to be brought before parliament.

Hudson's Bay Railway

As the hour is so late I hope you will excuse me if I do not deal with the other problems you have mentioned. Let me say one word only with regard to the Hudson's Bay Railway. We are prepared to go on with the Hudson's Bay Railway at this moment. We will give due consideration to your representations. Government ownership as I said a moment ago is not altogether in my line, but I think I can go that far. Government operation is a matter as to which we shall give all due weight to your representations.

LATER NEWS MORE HOPEFUL

(Special Despatch to The Guide)
Ottawa, December 20.—At the close of the conference with the cabinet this morning R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, made this statement: "We have had several conferences with Sir Wilfrid and Sir Richard Cartwright on the terminal elevator situation, the result of which will be legislation which will be introduced in the house immediately after recess, based on representations we have made. I am unable to say whether the proposed bill will be satisfactory until it is introduced. The ministers gave us a very sympathetic hearing on the chilled meat proposition and admitted that some of the views we presented on the situation affecting the marketing of stock were new to them. They promised to make full investigation into the circumstances surrounding the marketing of stock. We have the assurance that the government will proceed to build the Hudson's Bay Railway and provide the necessary terminals at Hudson's Bay without delay and that the government would retain the ownership of both in perpetuity. The question of operation was left in abeyance."

TROUBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

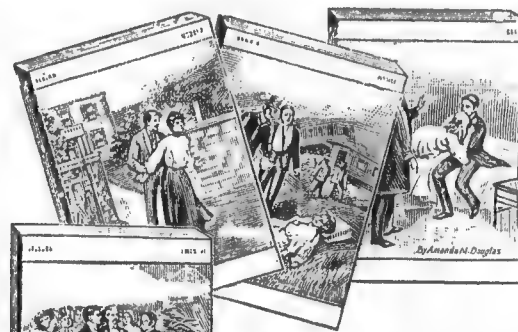
New Orleans, December 19.—Much excitement was created in local Central American circles this morning when it became known that the former United States gunboat Hornet, purchased several months ago from the government by a New Orleans firm, had coaled, provisioned and signed a crew and would make an effort to leave today for Central America.

Articles in local newspapers say the Hornet will lead an attack, which the revolutionists are alleged to be planning against the little republic of Honduras with a view to overthrowing the Davila government. Manuel Bonilla, a former president of Honduras, and his right hand man, Gen. Lee Christmas, an American soldier of fortune, deny that they have any connection with the Hornet.

BRITISH ELECTIONS OVER

London, Dec. 19.—The new parliament is complete with the exception of three seats which are being contested to-day. In only one of these constituencies, Wick Burghs, Scotland, for which the sitting member, R. Munro, is a Liberal, is there any possibility of a change, and so the House of Commons will be made up of 272 or 273 unionists, 270 or 271 liberals, 84 Irish nationalists and 43 labor members. This will make a coalition aggregation of 397 or 398, giving a government coalition majority of 124 or 126, the same as it had in the preceding parliament. The three previously unannounced returns from Saturday's pollings were made known to-day. They show no change. The Wilton division of Wiltshire returned Charles Bathurst, a unionist, with a majority of 587. John A. McDonald

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and Sir John Henry Bethell, both liberals, were re-elected in the Falkirk Boroughs and the Romford division of Essex, respectively, with majorities of 2,031 and 3,269.

Standing of Parties

The following table shows the strength of the various British parties in the last parliament, and the present state of the parties:—

Last Parliament

Liberals	275
Labor members	40
Nationalists	71
Independent Nationalists	11
Total government coalition	397
Unionists	273

New Parliament

Liberals	270
Labor	43
Irish Nationalists	72
Independent Nationalists	10

Total coalition	395
Total Unionists elected	272

Total Gains

Government coalition	28
Unionists	27
Constituencies to be heard from	3

With the exception of a few personal changes the new house of commons will be unchanged. If the results in the few districts yet to be declared repeat the decision of last January the old predominant parties, the Liberals and Unionists, will have four members, and one member less respectively than they did in the late parliament, making them exactly equal, if the speaker, who is elected as a Unionist, is excluded.

These seats have gone to the governments allies, labor having added three to their numerical strength, while Redmond comes back with two followers more than he did early in the year. Both of the nationalist gains were from the unionists.

Three former liberal seats, one unionist and one independent nationalist seat are yet to be heard from. Two independent nationalists, James McKean and L. Ginnell, are included among the adherents of O'Brien, but they are not so detached from Mr. Redmond, as are the regular

O'Brienites and are likely to rejoin the nationalists. In some tables also, J. Ward member for Stoke-on-Trent is included among the liberals (Ward generally is considered a laborite) which would make the liberals and unionists, including the speaker, exactly equal at the conclusion of election, 272 each.

With the elections over, saner counsels are prevailing, and there is no longer talk of Parnellite Home Rule. The liberal policy is now confined to self-government for Ireland, subject to the control of the imperial parliament.

On the other side, the responsible unionist organs admit that the government has received a mandate for a parliament bill, which would abolish the veto power of the house of lords.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 19.—With the primary receipts more than double those of a year ago, and with shipments very scant, the undertone of wheat market to-day was heavy. In the absence of any great selling pressure, however, prices closed steady at a net loss of 1/4c. to 1/2c. Latest figures for corn were off 1/4c. to 1/2c. Oats showed 1/4c. gain to 1/2c. decline.

Although the chief item of immediate import was the piling up of stocks of wheat at the principal centres quite an imposing array of other bearish facts claimed a share of attention. World's shipments were one million larger than at the corresponding time last year, but 344,000 less than a week ago. The Argentine was offering freely for early shipments, and there were reports of a good outlook for Russia and Australia.

In both Canada and the United States the visible supply exhibited too, a liberal increase against the decrease twelve months back. On the other hand, crop complaints from the southwest seemed to be assuming a more serious aspect, and there was constantly before the traders the bogey of a big open interest on the long side. The upshot was to keep traders and prices most of the time in a state of suspense.

Shipping and export demand for corn to-day was the poorest of the season. However, the visible supply increased much less than a year ago, and the tendency of the market was rather stubborn in consequence. Oats followed the lead of other grains. Trade was fair.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, December 20, 1910)

Wheat—Since writing our last letter on the 13th inst. markets have held fairly steady, the decline to date being one cent per bushel on all grades. Shipments from country points have fallen off 75 per cent. but are still running larger than last year. Stocks in store at terminals are considerably less than during the past year. The demand for export has been steady, although not large at any time. However, reports from the Argentine crop continue favorable, and this is having a depressing effect on all markets. The Argentine crop is now being marketed in quite large volumes, and thus importing countries feel quite independent of our supplies. The usual holiday dullness is apparent in all markets, although this dullness has taken place about a week earlier than in former years.

As to the future trend of prices it is impossible to say much on either side. We do not look for much damage either way until after the holidays. Would rather sell wheat on all bulges than buy it on breaks.

Oats—The demand is still steady but not big. Stocks are increasing, with prices for the future months showing a lower tendency. We do not think this grain can work much lower.

Barley—This grain is still in rather poor demand, but we think future prices will be much higher than they are at the present time.

Flax is very weak with absolutely no demand except for odd cars. The Argentine flax coming on the market is under-selling ours about 30 cents per bushel, so that May price of our flax seems high enough.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

(CORN TRADE NEWS, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are freely offered at 3d. lower.
Pacific Coast Cargoes.—35/6 (\$1.09) probably buys a sailer Blue Stem, Nov.-Dec.
Australian Wheat Cargoes.—35/9 (\$1.07) now asked for Australian three ports, Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool: 35/3 (\$1.05) asked for parcels New South Wales, afloat, and Nov.-Dec. This price also for new crop Jan.-Feb.
Russian wheat cargoes are dull and easier. Azoff-Black Sea Nov.-Dec. offers at 28/7 to 35/6 (85c. to \$1.06).

River Plate Cargoes.—35/9 (\$1.01) asked for a steamer Rosafe, 62 lbs. Feb.-March. This price also for Barusso same position. Parcels to Liverpool: Barusso, Jan.-Feb. 32/7 (97c.) Rosafe is held at 32/9 (98c.).

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are easy, 1 1/2d. to 3d. lower. Parcels to London are about 6d. lower.

No.	Port	Man.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
No. 1	Nor.	Man.	..	(pcl. L'p'l.)	..	Afloat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. 2	Nor.	Man.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. 3	Nor.	Man.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Indian Wheat Cargoes.—36/6 (\$1.09) wanted for a steamer choice White Karachi Nov.-Dec. Parcels to Liverpool are easy at an occasional decline of 1/2d.

Choice White Kurrachee.—Afloat.—Dec.-Jan. 7/1 1/2 approx. \$1.02 2-5
Choice White Kurrachee.—Afloat.—Jan.-Feb. 7/1 1/2 approx. \$1.02 2-5

Indian parcels to London are quiet and lower to sell.
Choice White Kurrachee.—Afloat.—Dec.-Jan. 7/1 1/2 approx. \$1.02 2-5
Red Kurrachee.—Afloat.—Jan.-Feb. 35/6 approx. \$1.00 1/2
No. 2 Club Calcutta.—Afloat.—Dec.-Jan. 36/6 approx. \$1.00 1/2

SALES OF CARGOES

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28.
12-15,000 qrs. Australian, (3 ports) Jan.-Feb. ship. 35/9 approx. \$1.07 1/2
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.
3,000 tons Danubian .. Mar.-April shipment 34/3 approx. \$1.02 1/2

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .. Dec.-Jan. 34/9 approx. \$1.04 1/2
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. .. Dec.-Jan. 33/9 approx. \$1.01 1/2

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. .. Dec.-Jan. 34/- " 1.02

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .. Dec.-Jan. 35/6 " 1.06 1/2
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .. Dec. 35/3 " 1.05 1/2

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29.
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .. Afloat 34/7 1/2 " 1.03 3/4
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. .. Afloat 33/6 " 1.00 1/2

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .. Afloat 34/9 " 1.04 1/2

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By HENRY WILLIAMS & Co., LIVERPOOL, DEC. 9)

During the week wheat "futures" have ruled quiet and declining in sympathy with a dull spot trade, and easier American markets, to-day's prices showing a fall of 1 1/2d to 1 1/4d. Cargoes of White Wheat from the Pacific coast of America unchanged to 3d lower. Australians 3d to 6d lower. Indians 3d lower, Russian and Danubians unchanged.

Argentine cargoes 3d lower. Latest cables report weather fairly favorable, harvest progressing satisfactorily in the North, estimates of export surplus vary considerably from 9,500,000 qrs. up to 13,500,000. Russia reports frosty weather in the south, mild in the centre and North. Reports of the seedings are on the whole fairly satisfactory. Port stocks increasing somewhat, but shipments are expected to decrease. Roumania reports seasonable weather, markets are firm and little offering.

Hungary reports mild weather. There are considerable complaints of damage by vermin, otherwise crop outlook is satisfactory. Markets are very firm and close to an import level. Italy reports mild weather, markets are steady and there is a continued demand for foreign wheat. Spain—weather is reported to be droughty and unfavorable. Germany reports satisfactory weather. Average seeded to wheat is thought to be equal to last year, markets are steady with a better enquiry. France reports continued heavy rains and a large part of the land under wheat is flooded. Outlook for the growing crop is considered to be bad. India reports crop prospects unchanged. There has been a little more chartering, but natives continue to hold very firmly. Australia—Official estimate of the crop in South Australia gives the yield as 24,376,000 against 25,000,000 bushels last year, and in Victoria 32,161,000 against 28,535,000 last year. Private estimators consider the yield in South Australia will not equal official estimate.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from DEC. 14 to DEC. 21, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT													OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1 1	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 2 1	Ref. 2 2	Ref. 1° Seeds	Ref. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Ref. Feed.	1NW 1 Man. Ref.				
DEC.																						
14	90	87	84	80		..	..	83½	81	81	79	83	81	32½	..	46½	38½	36½	34½	209	...	...
15	89½	86½	83½	79½	..	..	..	83½	81½	81½	79½	83	81	32½	..	46½	38½	36½	35½	208	...	...
16	90	87	84	80				83½	81½	81½	79½	83	81	32½	..	47	38½	36½	34½	208	...	...
17	90	87	84	80	..			83½	81½	81½	79½	83	81	32½	..	47	38½	36½	34½	...	...	...
19	89½	86½	83½	79½	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	47	38½	36½	34½	206	...	...
20	90	87	84	80				..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	47	38½	..	..	206	...	...

CONTINENTAL LETTER

(By H. WIENER & Co., ANTWERP DEC. 2)

Wheat in America has had daily fluctuations and is closing firm, though still about 1/2 cent lower than last week. The trade has ruled quiet during the week, first, because after the large transactions of last week the most urgent wants are again filled for a short while, then, because news from the Argentine being of late more favorable the speculative feeling has become hesitating. It becomes now doubtless that the Northern provinces have gathered a good crop, but in the South there are irreparable damages done and we think that in the whole a medium crop may be expected with an exportable surplus of 12 to 13 millions of quarters. But this surplus is far away to reach us and in the meanwhile the present sources must suffice us for more than 3 months. We do not judge these sources excessive, whatever the opinions of the others might be. It is certainly not on the Continent any more where one can speak of overstocked markets and if we throw a glance on the distribution of the last weeks large shipments, which impressed Liverpool and Chicago so greatly, we shall find that that what is left to provide the ports beyond Gibraltar—about 1,150,000 quarters—does by no means so much exceed our wants. And such is the case since weeks and weeks. The Italian needs are surprisingly large and as to France, the demand for this country seems to be like an abyss of unsoundable ground, for the greater the arrivals are, the greater a demand seems still to exist. Now the Azoff is definitely closed and Odessa and Nicolaeff stocks, which seem so much to disturb the dreams of one or the other nervous grainholder, will be seriously attacked. But of what kind are these stocks? Inferior sorts which do not suit everybody and will the more contribute to hold up the prices for better sorts of which we see nowhere abundance.

We confidently expect a quick amendment in the statistical position which many judge bearish on account of the big visible figures but in face of these figures there are needs of unprecedented magnitude. These needs have absorbed the rush of wheat from all parts and why should they not absorb the smaller quantities which the exporting countries can give us from now to the end of March? Under such circumstances we call wheat a cheap article and should the Argentine producers, who are not any more the poor penants of former years, finally come out with larger offers and be ready to sell them 62 lbs. wheat at, say about 1 1/2 less (92/-) than what was done of late we think such an opportunity should be very welcome to buyers to go in for larger purchases. The French seedings are still in a very precarious state and we should not wonder if this will tell sooner or later on the position.

Rye:—Firm and little offering. Danubian qualities are getting scarcer and scarcer and holders are keeping at fullest prices, but they are not exaggerated as compared with other descriptions. Barley:—Very firm and scarcely offered. The Azoff is said to be practically closed now.

Oats:—Steady. News from the Plate, which have been rather unfavorable lately, have changed to the better now and reliable reports are pointing for an excellent crop.

Linseed:—Unfortunately the better sentiment which we expressed in our last report as being prevailing has passed away like a phantom. This has been brought about by continued big shipments from Russia, further offers from this quarter, lower American option markets and by the milder weather. Add to this bigger shipments also from the Argentine and total abstention of consumers, so there are enough reasons to explain this demoralized state of our market.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

(CORN TRADE NEWS, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1910)

Australian	..	7/7 1/2	approx. \$1.09 4-5
No. 1 Nor. Man. (new)	..	7/6	" 1.08
No. 2 Nor. Man. (new)	..	7/8	" 1.04 2-5
No. 3 Nor. Man. (new)	..	7/1	" 1.02
No. 2 Hard Winter	..	7/2	" 1.03 1-5
No. 2 Red West Winter	..	7/2	" 1.03 1-5
Choice White Bombay	..	7/5	" 1.07
Choice White Karachi, (ord.	..	..	..
terms	..	7/2	" 1.03 1-5
Plate	..	6/11	" 99 3-5
Russian	..	8/1	" 1.16 2-5

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Dec. 16, 1910, was 5,776,102.30, as against 5,101,143.50 last week, and 3,609,408 last year. Total shipments for the week were 665,300, last year 1,261,470. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 hard	13,573.30	25,886.20
No. 1 Northern	979,956.30	956,564.00

No. 2 northern	..	1,510,136.30	1,140,036.30
No. 3 northern	..	1,397,859.40	609,097.10
No. 4	..	548,751.20	186,240.50
No. 5	..	325,550.30	47,064.40
Other grades	..	1,001,174.30	643,898.40

5,776,102.30 3,609,408.10

Stocks of Oats:—
No. 1 C.W. 239,530.13 144,272.17
No. 2 2,650,799.25 788,579.29
No. 3 white 319,649.21 198,419.17
Mixed 4,040.00 9,551.12
Other grades 642,044.92 145,529.11

3,856,064.23 1,286,352.18
Barley 269,660.00 328,806.00
Flax 492,891.00 496,569.00

Shipments:—
Oats 37,474.00
Barley 16,036.00
Flax 30,830.00

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Dec. 16, 1910	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Total visible	..	15,776,873	7,426,020	756,201
Last week	..	15,120,920	7,834,910	403,665
Last year	..	9,182,059	5,832,292	755,296

(Not including grain afloat).
Fort William 3,405,290 1,903,618 107,311
Port Arthur 2,370,903 1,952,440 162,348
Depot Harbor 55,028 259,459 ..
Meaford 137,969 26,512 ..
Midland, Tiffin 2,443,372 720,921 353,540
Collingwood 92,173
Owen Sound 176,857 440,373 20,000
Goderich 622,598 180,115 6,419
Sarnia, Pt. Edward 307,74 27,544 18,217
Pt. Colborne 686,934 44,403 ..
Kingston 80,190 106,250 5,350
Prescott 158,700
Montreal 284,490 1,320,872 83,016
Quebec 26,000

	Canadian	Visible	Afloat
Midland	..	393,000	190,000
Collingwood	..	395,240	..
Goderich	..	26,832	87,686
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	..	528,051	139,826

Total afloat 1,343,124 417,50

American Ports
Duluth 55,000
Buffalo (in store) 149,183
Buffalo (afloat) 3,407,410
3,611,593

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total world wheat shipments 9,840,000, last week 13,200,000, last year 8,816,000. Comparison by countries is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
America	2,368,000	3,568,000	3,568,000
Russian	3,538,000	6,872,000	5,336,000
Danubian	1,752,000	2,016,000	880,000
India	480,000	680,000	120,000
Argentina	1,064,000	504,000	376,000
Australia	508,000	328,000	400,000
Chili and Africa	200,000	222,000	190,000
Corn	2,987,000	6,364,000	4,079,000

AMERICAN VISIBLE

	This week	Last week	1909.
Wheat	42,994,000	42,066,000	28,019,000
Corn	2,094,000	1,510,000	6,618,000
Oats	15,711,000	15,349,000	11,520,000

Increase over last week: Wheat, 328,000; corn 584,000; oats 302,000.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Dec. 19.—It was a dull market in wheat and locally inclined to be heavy. Trade, however, hangs on the tactics of big Chicago holders of May wheat and as the quotations had declined to the old supporting level, near \$1.05, action became more limited, relaxing into a more waiting attitude to see if any important developments were forthcoming.

Being still a situation wholly dominated by pit conditions, news was of little effect. It was rather against the price as Monday's items are all statistical, and showed that wheat was still accumulating in the domestic market, as well as a continuance of liberal primary receipts.

In the local market the remarkably large arrivals hold up. There are reports of very free selling of stored wheat at country points, indicating that the movement is likely to continue. Cash wheat was in fair good demand early, but eased off as buyers filled their wants. One Nor. sold from 1/2c. to 2c. under May.

No relief is noted in the winter wheat area. It is still dry, and there will be very little winter pasturage this season, a factor which is likely to strengthen the domestic situation.

As the domestic market is above the possibility of export sales in any volume, foreign news was considered of little influence.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending Dec. 17)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	2007	1456	429
C.N.R.	629	1007	28
Totals	2636	2463	457
Butchers East from last week			29
Feeders east from last week			26
Butchers east this week			317
Feeders east this week			432
Feeders west this week			54
Oxen west this week			20
Butchers east held over			91
Butchers local held over			240
Consumed locally			1482

Cattle

Trade was exceedingly slow at the stockyards last week the supply of cattle being much too large for the local packers to take care of. However prices held steady, the sustaining influence being a rather unexpected demand from the East. The run was large for this late season over 2600 head arriving. As usual the best of the stock was taken early in the trade but poor stuff went a begging. This is the season of the year when shippers should be especially careful of the quality of their shipments. Packers are not prepared to handle large runs and when the receipts are heavy they naturally pick the best. There has never been a time when good quality butcher cattle were a drug on this market. On the other hand there has never been a time when there was not a superfluity of thin stuff. This makes, of course, a wide spread between the top and the bottom and the man who ships in poor stuff is going to be disappointed in the returns. But it makes the market all the better for the one who sends in top quality animals. There is no fear of flooding the market with good stock as all that arrives will be taken care of, if not for local consumption for shipment East.

The shipping season just past has been a great surprise to nearly everyone connected with the live stock trade. Before the fall runs started everybody was predicting a great shortage of cattle but as the season progressed they saw the error of their judgment for runs were larger than ever before. But prices did not take the slump that usually accompanies heavy receipts and values, especially for best quality stuff, have been very good. Taking the fall shipping season as a whole it has probably been the most satisfactory for the shipper of any in the history of this market. Feeding stock were hard to get at the opening of the season but later this trade assumed large proportions, many head that would otherwise have been fed in the West being brought out by the strong prices, values for best feeders being close to those for top quality beefs the greater part of the fall.

But at present it is hard to see any chance for an improvement in prices. Rather the outlook is favorable for a reduction unless there is a decided falling off in receipts. It cannot be hoped that the market will be able to handle large runs much longer in a satisfactory manner. However, prices for top-notch animals should continue fairly strong. Thin stock should be held back and put into proper shape. It is too early yet to make any predictions about the size of the spring run of fed stuff nor of the prices that will be ruling then. But there has never been any difficulty in getting rid of fed animals on the spring market here and things should be just as good next year as ever.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$5.00	to	\$5.25
Fair to good export steers	4.65	"	4.75
Best export heifers	4.40	"	4.75
Best butcher steers	4.65	"	4.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25	"	4.50
Best fat cows	4.00	"	4.40
Fair to good cows	3.65	"	3.85
Common cows	2.75	"	3.25
Best bulls	3.40	"	3.75
Common bulls	3.00	"	3.25
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.25	"	4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	3.75	"	4.25
Stockers 700 to 800 lbs.	3.50	"	3.75
Light stockers	3.00	"	3.50

Hogs

The hog market is in practically the same shape as the cattle market. Packers are taking advantage of every large run

to knock a slice off of prices and this week has been no exception. The run totaled nearly 2500 head and there were apparently plenty to go round, and on account of lack of strong competition prices were lowered a full twenty-five cents per cwt. And at that packers docked heavily for anything approaching heaviness in weight and stags came in for large cuts also.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.50	to	\$8.00
Heavy sows	6.00	"	7.00
Stags	5.00	"	5.75

Sheep and Lambs

A fair sized run sold at prices even with last week. The market for these is not any too strong.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	\$4.50	to	\$5.00
Choice lambs	5.25	"	6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

There is no change in prices offered for fancy and No. 1 grades of dairy butter, but the lower qualities are easier, there being an excess of these on the market. Dealers state that they can get stuff of No. 2 and lower quality from the east or from the States at about as low a price as they want to offer, but that fancy grades are a scarce article. It is practically impossible to buy first class dairy butter in Winnipeg. There is a strong demand for it and it looks as if western farmers were passing up a good thing by not continuing their dairying in the winter season. Wholesalers quote the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	25c	to	27c
No. 1 dairy			24c
Good round lots without			
culls or mold	20c	"	21c
No. 2	17c	"	19c
No. 3	15c	"	16c

Eggs

New laid eggs are even scarcer than is first class dairy butter. Dealers state that they are receiving none from the country and would be willing to pay any price within reason for them. Any shipper would get well above thirty-five or forty cents per dozen. Receipts of held stock are also falling off both from Manitoba points and the East and dealers are figuring on importing them from the States next week.

Potatoes

Potatoes are off a little in price, bringing 75 to 80 cents per bushel f.o.b. Winnipeg. Most that are coming on this market are from eastern points.

Hay

Hay prices show no change from last week. Receipts are small, but the demand is quiet. Prices quoted per ton on track, Winnipeg, are:

Wild Hay			
No. 1	\$13.00	to	\$14.00
No. 2	12.00	"	13.00
No. 3	8.00	"	10.00
No. 4	7.00		
1 Rejected	6.00	"	6.50

Timothy

No. 1	\$14.00	to	\$16.00
No. 2	13.00	"	14.00

Live Poultry

Prices show no change from last week. There is a good demand for all classes of poultry, turkeys being wanted especially. It is probable that the market will be a little easier after the holidays.

Spring chickens, per lb.	11c
Fowl, per lb.	8c
Old roosters, per lb.	5c
Turkeys, per lb.	17c
Geese, per lb.	10c
Ducks, per lb.	12c

RETAIL MARKET

Winnipeg retail dealers offer the following prices to the country:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	30c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	28c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	40c.
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Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off	17½c.
Fowl, shipped same as chickens	12½c.

Turkeys, dressed and drawn 21c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn 15c.
Geese, dressed and drawn 16c.
Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week. Prices quoted f.o.b., Winnipeg are:

Beef—	
Prime carcasses	9c.
Front quarters	8c.
Hind quarters	10c.
Pork—	
Prime carcasses	10½c.
Veal (skins on)—	
Prime carcasses	9c.
Heavy and inferior	8½c.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

The hide market is easier all round this week.

Green salted hides, unbranded, 7c. to 8c.	
Green salted hides, branded 6½c. flat	
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen 6½ flat	
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs.	10c. to 11½c.
Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs. 7½c. to 8½c.	
Green frozen hide and kip 6½c. flat	
Green frozen calves	10c.
Dry flint butcher hides	12c. to 14c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	9c.
Tallow	4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca root	30c.
Wool	8½c. to 10½c.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for December, May and July delivery:

Wheat—			
Dec. 15	90½	94½	95½
Dec. 16	89½	94½	95½
Dec. 17	90½	94½	95½
Dec. 19	89½	94½	95½
Dec. 20	90½	94½	95½
Oats—			
Dec. 14	32½	36½	...
Dec. 15	32½	36½	...
Dec. 16	32½	36½	...
Dec. 17	32½	36½	...
Dec. 19	32½	36½	...
Dec. 20	32½	36½	...
Flax—			
Dec. 14	210	219	...
Dec. 15	208	218	...
Dec. 16	208	217	...
Dec. 17 .....	...	...	...
Dec. 19 .....	...	...	...
Dec. 20	207	216	...

WEEK'S GRAIN INSPECTION

(Week ending December 14th)

Spring Wheat—	1910
No. 1 Northern	148
No. 2 Northern	320
No. 3 Northern	388
No. 4	205
Feed	22
Rejected 1	34
Rejected 2	29
No grade	11
Rejected	26
Condemned	1
No. 5	88
No. 6	92
No established grade	1
Total	1,365

Winter Wheat—	
No. 2 Alberta Red	21
No. 3 Alberta Red	8
No grade	1
No. 4 Red Winter	3
No. 5 Red Winter	4
Total	37

Oats—	
No. 1 C. W.	8
No. 2 C. W.	168
No. 3 C. W.	22
Extra No. 1 feed	55
No. 1 feed	41
No. 2 feed	10
Rejected	23
No grade	1
Total	328

Barley—	
No. 3	33
No. 4	18
Rejected	1
Feed	2
Total	54

Flax Seed—	
No. 1 N. W. Man.	50
No. 1 Man.	5
Rejected	1
Total	56

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, December 19.—Receipts today, 59 cars, including 984 head of cattle, 565 sheep and lambs, and 4 calves. It was a short and brisk market today, everything being cleaned up in short order. Butchers last week provided themselves with large supplies and were not out today looking for more. Enough buyers were on hand to take care of all offerings. Prices were firm and well maintained at last week's quotations, the choicest lots of butcher steers and heifers selling at \$5.90 to \$6., and medium to good butchers at \$5.50. Sheep and lambs steady to firm; sheep \$4.50 and lambs \$5.90 to \$6. Hogs, market firmer and 10 per cent. higher at \$6.50 f.o.b. and \$6.85 fed and watered.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

There is a strong demand for butter and eggs at Edmonton, and supplies are light. Eggs are up 5 cents, the new laid article being worth 50 cents per dozen.

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$ 8.00	to	\$10.00
Upland, per ton	10.00	"	14.00
Timothy, per ton	17.00	"	20.00

Butter

Choice dairy, per lb.	35
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Eggs

Strictly fresh, per doz.	45	to	50
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Potatoes

Per bushel	40	to	45
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Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$ 3.25	to	\$ 4.50
Bulls	2.25	"	3.00
Hogs			7.25
Lambs	5.50	"	6.00
Calves	3.50	"	4.50

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, December 19.—Cattle prices were 35 to 50c per 100 lbs. higher today, owing to the good quality of the cattle and to the big demand which generally springs up for the holiday trade.

At the C.P.R. east end market choice stock sold as high as \$6.50, and common to medium at \$4.50 to \$5.50; cows at \$3.50 to \$5.50, and bulls \$3.25 to \$4.50. Sheep were about steady at \$4.25, but lambs were higher, a choice lot selling as high as \$6.50. Hogs were steady at \$7.25 to \$7.35, and sows at \$6.25 to \$6.35. Calves brought all the way from \$3 to \$10. Receipts today were 500 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 325 hogs and 100 calves; for the week, 1,650 cattle, 1,255 sheep and lambs, 1,700 hogs and 450 calves.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, December 19.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state today that trade was slow in Birkenhead market, and conditions and prices cabled on Saturday were undisturbed. Quotations were as follows:

Christmas cattle from 13 to 13½c.
States steers 11½ to 12½c.
Canadians 11 to 12c.
Ranchers 9 to 10½c.

Glasgow, December 19.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 510 cattle on offer, trade slow, States cattle of quality making 13½c, current stock 13c.

Canadians 12 to 12½c.
Bulls shown in large numbers, and top quality 11c, current 10 to 10½c. Secondary bulls and inferior stock, 9½c per lb.
Some States cattle held over.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., December 19.—Cattle — Receipts 19,000; market 1c to 20c higher; beefs, \$4.50 to \$7.55; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$5.25; western steers, \$4.10 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.35 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$6.10; calves, \$7.25 to \$9.25.

Hogs—Receipts 33,000; market weak to 5c lower; light, \$7.35 to \$7.70; mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.55; heavy, \$7.35 to \$7.75; rough \$7.35 to \$7.50; good to choice heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.75; pigs, \$6.80 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$7.55 to \$7.70.

Sheep — Receipts 26,000; market strong; natives, \$2.50 to \$4.40; western, \$2.65 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.75; lambs native, \$4.25 to \$6.40; western, \$4.50 to \$6.35.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR CASE

The case against The Thunder Bay Elevator Co., of Port Arthur, charged by C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner for the Manitoba district, with making false returns of the amounts of various grades of wheat in store at their terminal elevator, was called at the Winnipeg police court, Friday, December 16, and, upon request of attorneys for both the prosecution and the defense, who desired a longer period in which to get their witnesses together, postponed until Wednesday, December 21.



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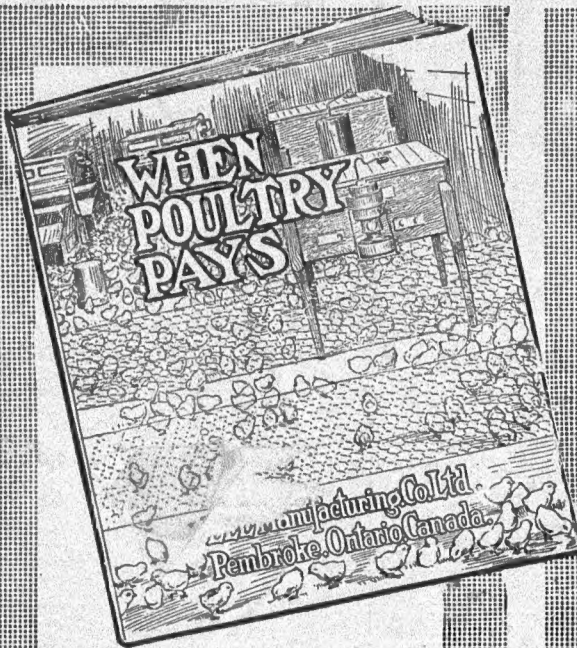
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The Poultry Method That Ensures Success In The Canadian Climate.

The Peerless Way is more than merely a system for raising poultry—it is a system that is complete from the moment the chick is hatched until either the fowl or its eggs has put profits into your pocket. The Peerless Way is both a poultry-raising system and a co-operative marketing method.

The Peerless Way will show you how to "make good" in hatching and brooding—in rearing your chicks—in feeding them right—and bringing them most quickly to market size or to egg production—to the profit stage. The Peerless Way will find you a



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Canada, with all her natural advantages and her special adaptability to the breeding of an extremely hardy strain of poultry, needs only to be awakened to take her proper place as the greatest poultry country in the world. But that awakening must come through YOU—each individual farmer, poultryman—each Canadian—must realize what a veritable gold-mine this field has to offer if it is only worked and worked RIGHT! And The Peerless Way is forcing this awakening—has already awakened

15,000 Canadian poultrymen to the possibilities of the industry—and CAN show you. The Peerless Way will show you the unequalled opportunity for extension that exists in the poultry business—how its numerous and varied branches are capable of rhythmic combination and unison; it will illustrate how the business may be adapted to your locality, either as an individual business of considerable size or as a work secondary to some other, either upon enlarged or confined limits.

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When you stop to consider how the prices of both poultry and eggs to the consumer have doubled within the last ten years, you can readily see that the market must be a tremendous money-maker for someone. Why should not you be among those who are taking the easy profits? You can be as successful as any poultry-raiser in Canada if you will only let The Peerless Way show you how—if you will only follow out our methods, and devote just a little time and more or less common-sense to the work. Poultry-raising is a long way from being over-done. One user of The Peerless Way sold nearly a quarter of a million fowl last year—over twenty-five carloads. And he started just as YOU can start—with practically no investment at all. Do not put this off—it only costs a two-cent stamp to know—write now for the book and the proof. Put the burden of proof up to us and make us prove our case—we can. Merely send the coupon.

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